INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

REGD. NO. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

PRICE: ONE ANNA

REGD. NO. B. 1065

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSURANCE
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VOL. XXIII NO. 59 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1935 FOURTEEN PAGES

Keen Contest For Ranji Trophy Championship

North India Defy Bombay Bowling

But Career Of Merry Hitting Fails To Bring Team To Level In 1st Venture

Whole Side Disposed Of For 219, Aga Raza Making 50 And G. Abell 43

MERCHANT CAPTURES 3 FOR 55 AND WADKAR 2 FOR 26

Bombay	*1st*	*Innings*	.....	*266*
North India	*1st*	*Innings*	.....	*219*
Bombay,	*2nd*	*Innings*	.....	*17 (for 1)*

When play was resumed on Sunday two minutes sufficed to end Bombay's first innings, Puri being the successful bowler.

Divekar was caught off his batting glove without any addition to his overnight score and Talpade clean bowled after he had made a single.

BOMBAY INNINGS CLOSES

Puri sent down four balls of which one was a no ball and he obtained two wickets in this devastating spell. The Bombay innings closed for 266 runs.

Slack fielding flattered Bombay's respectable total which should have been really in the neighbourhood of 150 if several catches had not been dropped.

VISITORS' INNINGS

North India then went in to bat and a good beginning was made, the first wicket falling at 43. The second wicket fell with the addition of 6 more runs and the lunch score was 63 for 3. Smart batting then followed and the score board hoisted 160 for 6, when Aga Raza's merry career ended, after he had contributed a decent total of 50 to his side. The tail refused to wag and the whole sid was disposed of for 219.

HOME TEAM'S SECOND KNOCK

When stumps were drawn for the day the Home team in their second knock had made 17 for the loss of 1 wicket.

NORTHERN INDIA OPEN INNINGS

Holdsworth and Dr. Viswanath came out to open the Northern India innings. The former put merchant through the slips for two, and square cut Vajifdar to the ropes in the opening overs. With two glances for 4 and 3 Holdsworth sent the first decade on the board. Most of the runs were coming from Holdsworth's bat. He drove Merchant for 4 and another couple of singles brought the score to 20.

BOWLING DEFETED.

The first bowling change was made when Talpade replaced Vajifdar and sent down a maiden to Dr. Vishwanath. Merchant reshuffled his field and started bowling round the wicket, before he was taken off in favour of Vajifdar. The Doctor steered one through the slips for 4 and in the next over twice glanced Talpade to the ropes. Two square cuts by Holdsworth raised Northern India's total to the forties. Wadkar was given the leather vice Talpade and Vishwanath glanced his first ball for 3 but Wadkar got him out with his last ball the Doctor playing him on to his wicket. (43—1—14). The Doctor gave promise of a good stand with Holdsworth when his career was cut short.

BOWLED OFF HIS PADS.

Muzafar Beg went out to join Holdsworth. Divekar relieved Vajifdar from the Gymkhana end and Muzafar broke his duck with a single off him. Facing Wadkar in the next over he stepped in front of his wicket for a ball which swung in wide off the leg stump, and was bowled off his pads for 2. (49—2—2).

HOLDSWORTH OUT.

Aga Raza who filled the breach, had a quiet period at the wickets until he turned Havewalla to leg in fine style, the score reaching 60. Holdsworth, who had batted with extreme confidence was caught by Wadkar in the slips off Havewalla when he had scored 33. He hit three 4's during his stay of 90 minutes at the wickets. (63—3—33).

Abell, the Northern India skipper, joined Aga Raza, who faced an uncomfortable over from Talpade. Seventy was signalled five minutes before lunch by Aga Raza cutting Havewalla for a single. Umpire Birtwistle had to duck to a swipe to leg by Abell, who hit his first boundary. The lunch score was 76 for 3 wickets (Aga Raza 16 not out and Abell 5 not out).

PLAY AFTER LUNCH.

When play was resumed after lunch Vajifdar and Talpade were in charge of the attack. The former bowled a maiden over to Abell, but in his next over Abell skied him behind the wickets for 2 and Aga Raza turning Talpade to leg for 4 brought the total to 80.

BATSMEN WELL SET.

With a 2 and 3 off Talpade and a 4 off the Parsi veteran Aga Raza sent 90 on the board, when Wadkar relieved Talpade. The Northern India skipper hooked his second ball for a 4 and the first century was hoisted after 130 minutes' batting. Abell first drove Vajifdar through cover to the boundary bringing 110 on the board. Off his next ball he collected another 4 through the gully.

Divekar took over the attack from Vajifdar and Aga Raza put him away over the heads of the slips for 4 and 120 was signalled. both batsmen were now playing with great confidence, Abell collected 5 in the next over and Aga Raza 4.

SLACKINING FIELDING.

The fielding of the home team was slackening and runs were coming in fast. Abell sent 130 on board and gathered 10 more runs in quick succession when 140 was signalled. Abell's brilliant innings came to an end when

(Continued on page 4).

SWISS REMEDY FOR Mrs. NEHRU

Dr. Rakakkar Advises Going To Europe

"CONDITION SAME SINCE DEC."

NEW DELHI, Mar. 10.

"Mrs. Kamala Nehru's condition is more or less stationary, since I last examined her in the third week of December last, though she has been slowly gaining weight and feeling a little stronger", states Dr. Rakakkar, Superintendent, King Edward the Seventh Sanatorium, Bhowali, who has issued a long medical report on the condition of Mrs. Nehru dated 7th instant.

Her weight on 26th October was 77 pounds whereas it is now 94 lbs. Her average pulse rate has also come down from over 120 minute to below 100. The evening temperature usually keeps below 100 degrees, but at times rises nearly to 101, being somewhat of an irregular type. The cough is usually not troublesome, but now and again becomes aggravated, Expectoration, though appreciably reduced in quantity is still mucopurulent and contains tubercle bacilli.

The Doctor advises that she may go to Europe for further operative treatment under experts. However, for the present he intends to give her the benefit of a new Swiss remedy. If she fails to respond to this line of treatment in a couple of months time he says he would strongly recommend her going to Europe for further treatment—A.P.

SECTION 144 IN DELHI

Order Promulgated As Precautionary Measure For Bakri-Id

NEW DELHI, March 10.

Section 144 has been promulgated in Delhi as a precautionary measure against the possible breach of peace during the celebration of the Bakr Id and Muhurram festivals.

The Deputy Commissioner in the course of his direction states that under the provisions of Section 144, Cr. P. C. for a period of two months no person, excepting the Government's servants on duty, shall carry any fire arm, dang, lathi or other weapon in any street or public place within the limits of the Delhi Municipality, the New Delhi Municipality, the notified area of the civil lines and the notified area of the fort, or collect or keep any of the aforesaid weapons or any heap of stones, bricks or any other missiles in or on any building within the same limits.—United Press.

ROME TALKS AND CENTRAL EUROPEAN PACT

French Reply To Germany Requests For Precise Information

PARIS, March 10.

The French Government has handed the German Embassy the reply to Germany's request for more precise information on the Central European Pact envisaged in the Rome talks in January.—Reuter.

WHOLE FAMILY BUTCHERED

Hyderabad High Court Confirms Death Sentence

"MORE BRUTAL THAN ANIMAL"

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Mar. 9

"There is no doubt that when a human being gives up his instincts of humanity, he is more brutal than an animal. If in the present case the charge is proved against the accused persons, they must then be punished with maximum sentence prescribed by human laws", so said Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur, Chief Justice of the Hyderabad High Court, in the course of a judgment which the Appellate Criminal Bench delivered during the week-end.

WHOLESALE MURDER

The prosecution story alleged that one Narayana, his two wives and five children whose ages averaged from eighteen months to ten years, had been done to death in the course of a few minutes as a result of a family quarrel. Narayan and his brother Mothiram were not on a good terms, and there was a dispute between them over the possession of a piece of land in Kandi village, Nanded. Mothiram's son, Rajaram, after staying for a few days with his uncle Narayana, left his house owing to dispute. The prosecution further stated that during February 1934 on a particular night, Sathayya, Rajaram, Pandurang, Sambaji and Ram Rao accompanied by others who could not be identified and who have escaped arrest, forced their way into Narayan's house. Eye-witnesses had deposed that while the accused Sambaji held a torch light in his hand, Rajaram killed Manjulabai (wife of Narayana) and cut off the throats of the elderly persons and throttled the children.

His Lordship finding the accused guilty confirmed the capital sentence awarded by Mr. Mir Alam Alikhan, Sessions Judge, Aurangabad.

CREDIT GOES TO CHINTAMANI

"Leader" Celebrates Its Silver Jubilee

ALLAHABAD, March 10.

The Silver Jubilee of the "Leader" was celebrated to-day. The paper received greetings and congratulations from the Viceroy, Governors, of the United Provinces and the Punjab, Maharajas of Bikaner and Benares, M ahatma Gandhi, Dr. Tagore, Sir Malcolm Hailey, Lord Halifax and numerous other friends and well-wishers.

Pandit Malaviya, the founder, was unable to attend, but sent a message stating that the credit for the success of the paper must go to Mr. Chintamani.—A. P.

"FISCAL STAMPS CASE"

Mariani Get Four Years' Jail

(Special Cable)

LILLE, March 9.

Mariani was sentenced to four years' imprisonment in connection with the "fiscal stamps case". Stamps valued at 300,000 francs stolen from the Inland Revenue Office at Strasbourg were found in the possession of a gang which Mariani went to meet at the station. He explained that his intention was to catch the gang redhanded, but the explanation was not accepted.

CROYDON THEFT CASE ARREST

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, March 9.

Cecil Swanland described as an artist appeared before the Croydon Magistrates to-day charged with being concerned with three other men not in custody in stealing gold from Croydon aerodrome.

Swanland has been remanded until March 12.

Govt. Forces Cross Struma River

Decisive Offensive Launched In Macedonia

WARSHIPS BOMBARD INSURGENTS' POSITION AT KAVALA

ATHENS, March 10.

After an intensive bombardment from land and air, General Kondylis's "decisive offensive" against the insurgents in Macedonia started at 6 a.m.

It was stated that the bridges across the Struma have been repaired, and the Government forces have crossed the river, encountering very feeble resistance. They expect to occupy Seras in the afternoon.

The Government warships bombarded the insurgents' positions at Kavala. The results are not yet known.—Reuter.

REBELS RETREAT-ON SERES

Govt. Forces Attack Insurgents' Rearguard

ATHENS, March 10.

The Government forces attacked the rebels' rearguard who are now retreating on Seres, but are offering resistance at the Demirhissa Bridge.

A communique issued at 11 a.m., describes the effects of the Army's barrage upon the rebels.

The British and French Military Attaches have been authorised to proceed to the front.—Reuter.

GEN. PLASTIRAS RETURNS TO CANNES

MILAN, March 10.

General Plastiras is returning to Cannes owing to the suspension of communication with Greece.—Reuter.

MITYLENE GOVERNOR LANDS AT SMYRNA

ANKARA, March 10.

After a perilous journey of 70 miles in an open boat in which they were fired on by the Venizelists, the Governor of Mitylene and two Greek Deputies landed at Smyrna.—Reuter.

GOVT. OFFENSIVE PLANS

We Are Fighting Against Elements And Nature Says C.-in.-C.

LONDON, March 9.

The situation with regard to the hostilities between the Greek Government forces and the revolutionaries is still shrouded in secrecy. The decisive clash has yet to come, though it is not likely to be delayed beyond a few hours as soon as the weather permits.

Fighting Against Nature

ATHENS.—General Kondylis, Commander-in-Chief, Government forces, says: "We are fighting against the elements and nature, not our miserable adversaries."

Artillery Barrage

SALONIKA.—An artillery barrage was opened on the Macedonian front in the first stage of the general offensive against the insurgents. Government air squadrons continue to reconnoitre the enemy positions and bomb the enemy concentrations.

Rebels Forged Ahead

SOFIA.—Rebels are gaining ground, according to frontier reports. Six submarines and twenty cargoships have joined them, as also the Gumeljina (Thrace) Garrison. "Averoff" has arrived in Kavalla. The revolution has spread to Larissa and Tessaly.

Well Financed

ATHENS.—It is reported that the revolutionaries are well financed and have an army of 100,000. Cafes here are crowded, but curfew is enforced at 10-45 p.m. The President has extended the acceptances due between March 1 and March 25, for a fortnight.—Reuter.

Greek Govt.'s Simultaneous Attack On Rebels

SOFIA, Mar. 9.

The Greek Government forces are reported to have commenced simultaneous attack on rebels by aeroplanes, cavalry, artillery and infantry.

News coming over the frontier was that Government aircraft was attacking the town of Demirhissar, 45 miles north-east of Salonica.—Reuter.

CRUISER FROM MALTA

MALTA, Mar. 9.

A Cruiser Despatch was ordered to sail to-day on an east Mediterranean cruise, instead of Monday, as originally arranged.—Reuter.

BULGARIA WITHDRAWS AIDE MEMOIRE

GENEVA, March 9.

The Bulgarian representative has written to M. Avenol withdrawing the Bulgarian 'aide memoire' alleging that Turkey is concentrating her troops on the Bulgarian frontier.—Reuter.

"AVEROFF" BOMBED

PARIS, March 9.

According to an Athens message Government aeroplane located and bombed "Averoff" causing fresh damage.—Reuter.

FRENCH CRUISER FOR CRETE

AJACCIO, March 9.

Cruiser "Tourville" has been ordered to proceed to Crete to protect French interests.—Reuter.

VISA FOR BULGARIA

PARIS, March, 9.

General Plastires, head of the Greek revolutionaries now in Milan has applied to the Yugoslav Government for 'visa' to traverse Yugoslavia to Bulgaria according to a Milan telegram.—Reuter.

'PLANES RETURN AFTER BOMBING WORK

ATHENS, March 9.

Three aeroplanes have returned this evening after bombing barracks of Candia in Crete, and also of the oil tanker after entering the harbour of Candia and dropping Government proclamations to the Cretans.—Reuter.

Turko-Bulgarian Incident

GENEVA, March 9.

The Bulgarian quarters here consider the incident with regard their protest against Turkish troop concentrations closed and it is expected some kind of joint manifestation of friendship will be shortly made.—Reuter.

MALAVIYAJI TO LEAD DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND

Birla House Pourparlers

DEPARTURE IN SECOND WEEK OF APRIL?

("CHRONICLE" SPECIAL)

The Birla House, where Pundit Malaviyaji is staying, bustled with activity on Sunday, with a steady stream of visitors till a late hour in the evening.

Pundit Malaviyaji had made a good progress in his health and on Sunday morning, went out for a short while and visited the Madhav Baug.

DEPUTATION FOR ENGLAND

The present activity at the Birla House, it is stated, is in connection with Malaviyaji's plans to lead a deputation to England, and it is likely that final plans are being hatched for taking out one. Malaviyaji has to attend a Sikh Conference at Amritsar and he would be leaving Bombay either on the 13th or the 14th instant.

Though it was stated in some quarters that he would be sailing for England leading a deputation, on March 26, there is no likelihood of the deputation starting so early.

SAILING IN SECOND WEEK IN APRIL?

If all the plans go well, there is every indication, that they would set sail not later than the second week of April.

As for the members of the deputation, nothing is settled so far. It is true tha very influential personalities are in constant and serious consultation with Malaviyaji. The idea seems to be that the deputation should be as influential as possible.

COMPOSITION OF DELEGATION

Though it is premature to give out the names of the deputationists, one can guess its composition from the visitors who step into the Birla House. One thing is certain. The personnel of the Deputation that would leave the shores of India would be fixed in the City of Bombay. The final decisions in the matter would be taken in Bombay and not outside.

FINAL DECISION IN FEW DAYS?

And it is possible that these conclusions may be arrived at before Pundit Malaviyaji leaves for Amritsar, on the 13th or 14th instant.

MALAVIYA'S PROGRAMME

AMRITSAR, March 9.

The Private Secretary to Pandit Malaviya writes to Sardar Jaswant Singh Jhabal, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Second Session of the Sikh National Conference from Birla House, Malabar Hill, Bombay, saying that Pandit Malaviya has to be at Bombay on March 14. He will start for Amritsar by the Frontier Mail on the same night reaching there on the morning of the 16th inst., for attending the Sikh National Conference.

It is not possible for him to reach Amritsar one day earlier.—United Press.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Secretary (only graduate and able join with Rs. 5,000 Cash). Liberal terms and prospects. Communicate G. Dept., Post Box No. 859, G.P.O. Bombay. (3841).

Wanted an Engineer Salary Rs. 300-25(A)-500. Motor car allowance Rs. 50. Appointment and pay subject to the approval and revision by Government. Only persons qualified as per G.C. No. 3750 L.&M. dated 21-9-1932 need apply. Applications to reach on or before 10-4-1935. H. C. M. McLaughlin, Commissioner, Trichinopoly Municipality. (9765).

Wanted a Gujarati knowing good correspondence and Typewriting, Shorthand will get preference. Apply Box 3816, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Cashier for our Bombay Office. Cash Security required Rs. 2,000. Salary according to qualification. The Premier Hosiery Works, Ltd., Post Box No. 25, Calicut. (3757).

Wanted a Litho Transferer, knowing Litho Stone and Zinc Plates Transfer Process. Only experienced men should apply to Post Box No. 697. (3795).

Wanted one Litho Artist, knowing to work on Litho Stones and Zinc Plates. Only experienced men should apply to Post Box No. 697. (3796).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

Wanted in Bank, Insurance or any distinguished Company Branch Manager's or any responsible post for which required amount will be deposited. Please apply Box 3774. "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

To let decent large rooms and blocks in Garthwaite and Beryal Houses, opp. Railway Quarters, near DeLisle Road Bridge, Lower Parel. Rent Rs. 18 and 20 per room. Also bath room and latrine separate. Rare opportunity. See Caitan, Tailor. (3807).

27. HOTELS.

Hotel India, Connaught Place, New Delhi.—Home Comforts. Excellent Food. Efficient Service. Indian and European Catering, Sanitary Bath Rooms. Phone 2061. (9527).

53. DENTISTS.

Dr. M.B.B.S. writes:—"It is over six years now I was cured of Pyorrhoea by Dr. Jehangir Nariman's (Dentist) special treatment. Strongly recommend all." Save your precious teeth. Pyorrhoea Clinic, Charni Road, Tram junction, Grant Road. (7703).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Bombay Matric 1935—Also Low Standards—experienced aged tutor seeks students (boys or girls) at their residence (also Suburbs). Please apply immediately Box 3838, "Bombay Chronicle."

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Wanted Partner to invest Rs. 500|1,000 for Proposed Magazine by author and publisher of several books. Apply Box No. 3794, "Bombay Chronicle."

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

For Ten-to-Five-Hundred-Rupee Loans, Repayable by Instalments, Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (3755).

73. AGENTS WANTED

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Gol	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Nera	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Gentleman with 47 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders, offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi, Bombay.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch
Per insertion.

1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (BAKRI-ID) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 6th March, 1935.
9747

NOTICE

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED
(Incorporated in England)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be closed from 16th to 30th March both days inclusive.
9766.

MARSLAND PRICE & CO., LTD.
Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Phoenix Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 18th day of March, 1935 at 1 P.M. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the business as detailed in the Notice posted to the Shareholders.

Dated this 9th day of March, 1935.

By Order of the Board,
The Premier Construction Co., Ltd., Agents.
B. D. SARDESAI,
Secretary.
9763.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Dyehouse Assistant in the Department of Chemical Technology of the University of Bombay. Applicants must be skilled workmen and have had considerable experience in finishing in a first class mill. The selected candidate will be required to make himself generally useful in the dyehouse.

Pay: Rs. 80-5-120. The applicant should state name, age, place of birth and education, training and experience, and enclose copies (not originals) of testimonials. The selected candidate will be required to join on the 1st of June, and will be on probation for six months.

Applications must reach the undersigned not later than the 1st April, 1935.

By order,
S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 8th March, 1935.
9767.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for giving out the Bhupendra Flour Mills at Bhatinda on lease. Particulars of the Mills, conditions of lease, and form of tender can be had on application.

Tenders complete in every respect must reach the undersigned by the 20th March 1935.

The Mills are for sale as well. Reasonable offers can be considered.

S. R. HOON,
Managing Director,
The Patiala State Ban,
(Proprietor), Patiala.
9727.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 583 of 1927.

THE NETHERLANDS ASIATIC TRADING COMPANY. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Messrs. HOOSEIN BROTHERS, a firm ..... Defendants.
Mr. ABDUL HOOSEIN GOOLAMHUSEIN,

PLEASE attend before the Prothonotary of the High Court of Bombay on 29th March, 1935, at 12 noon on hearing of an application of the Plaintiffs for an order that the Decree herein may be executed against you under Order 21 Rule 50 of the Code of Civil Procedure and for costs.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1935.

LITTLE & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
9768

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HORMUSJI FRAMJI COMMISSARIAT, ARDESHIR BOMANJI DUBASH, PURSHOTTAM JEEWANDAS and FARROKH E. BHARUCHA, the present Trustees of the Debenture Trust Deed of the Jamshed Manufacturing Co., Ltd. now in Voluntary Liquidation all of Bombay Parsi, Parsi, Hindu and Parsi respectively inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

THAT any person having any claim, right, title and interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, lease, lien, trust, inheritance, possession, or otherwise howsoever shall make the same known to the undersigned, in writing, at their Office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof and that otherwise the sale would be completed without regard to any such claim and the same if any, would be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold salt batty ground, situate at Fergusson Road, Parel, without the Fort in the City of Bombay in the Registration, Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring (28263) square yards or thereabouts (less 1763 square yards acquired by the Bombay Municipality) and all buildings thereon bearing the several Government and Municipal numbers specified in the table hereto appended as also all other the land (if any) held by the Company as part and parcel of the Company's Mills and whether included in the said numbers or otherwise and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the Fergusson Road, the South partly by the property of Cassinath Devjee Dhuru, partly by the property of Sorabji Jamsedji Sodawaterwalla and partly by a public Gowun now converted into a Road, the East partly by the property of Cassinath Devjee Dhuru, and partly by the property of Sorabji Jamsedji Sodawaterwalla, the West partly by the property of Dossabhoy Bamji and partly by the property of Hajee Aboo Bukhur, which said premises have been in the possession and occupation of the Company.

TABLE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

Numbers as entered in the Register of the Collector of Bombay:—

Collector's Old Nos.	Collector's New Nos.	New Survey Nos.
195, 227, 12142, 309, 357, 12279, 323, 384, 12363, 385, 401, 12421	B|12142 12336 12420	1|2830 1|2829 1|2828 1|2827 1|2821 C|12432
138, 359, 656 ..	12636 ..	C 1|2831, 1B|2832 1|2741.
284, 332, 362, 365. 400.	12291, ..	3|2820.

Cadastral Number and Division.
156, Lower Parel Division.

Numbers as entered in the Register of the Assessor of Municipal Taxes, Bombay:—

Wards Nos.	Street Nos.
2064, 2065, 2066(1). 2066 (2). 2061, 2062.	1060 @ 1062. 1062A. 102-102.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land with the structures thereon situate at Fergusson Road, outside the Fort, in the Island and Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand two hundred and forty-seven square yards or thereabouts and forming part of the property registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. Nil, New No. Nil, Old Survey No. Nil, New Survey No. 1B|2835 (part) cadastral Survey No. 222 (part) of Lower Parel Division formerly of Foras tenure but now free of Government rent and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 2055 (2; 2A; 3 4; 1B; 1BB) Street Nos. 83, 85, 87, 89, 91; 65, 67, 67, 93; 57, 59, 61; 1051BBB; Fergusson Road, and which said piece or parcel of land and premises hereby conveyed are bounded, on or towards the North by the Fergusson Road, on or towards the East by the property of Mr. Dossabhai Cursetji Sethna on or towards the South by the property of Mr. Kashinath Deoji Dhuru and on or towards the West by the property of Jamshed Manufacturing Company, Limited.

Bombay, dated this 9th day of March, 1935.

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
(9764)

Public Notices

LIFE ASSURANCE ORGANISERS FOR WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA

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PEOPLE HAVE NO VOICE!

Hyderabad Ban On Citizens' Meeting Regarding Federation

(From Our Correspondent).
HYDERABAD (Dn.) March 9.

A public meeting which was to adopt a series of resolutions in connection with the attitude the Hyderabad Government should take in regard to the Federation has had to be postponed 'sine die' owing to the refusal by the Authorities to grant permission to hold it.

The public is at a loss to understand the reason of the Government for banning the meeting.

The meeting was announced to take place yesterday under the presidency of Raja Bahadur G. Krishnamachar, ex-M. L.A.

MR. SHANKAR RAO DEV'S TOUR

Congress Work In West Khandesh

(From Our Correspondent).
DHULIA, March 9.

Syt. Shankarrao Dev, the president of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, is at present on a propaganda tour in the district of West Khandesh, accompanied by Syts. Balubhai Mehta, Shankarrao Thakar and Mohanlal Dantwala of the Congress Socialist Party. The party left Dhulia on 5th March and visited all the important places in Sakri, Nandarbar, Navapoor and Shahda Taluka.

The President, at all the places, stressed the need of organising the national struggle through the constructive programme of the Congress. He appealed to the people to enrol themselves as Congress Members by thousands for carrying on this constructive programme and to show to the Government that the Congress had the moral and material backing of thousands of Indian people.

Mr. Dantwala besides doing his party work, interested himself in the libraries in every town and village. His scheme for providing periodically a list of all good publication both in English and Vernacular, to all the existing libraries was much appreciated by the people.

The party is still on its tour.

EXTENSION OF CLOUD ALONG N.W.F.

Feeble Western Disturbance

POONA, Mar. 10.

A few falls of rain occurred in southeast Madras with scattered light showers in Burma. Negapatam reports half an inch. A feeble western disturbance is causing extension of cloud along the North-west Frontier.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in southeast Madras and extend in Malabar, Mysore and south Deccan. Scattered light showers will also occur along the North-west Frontier and in Tenasserim.—A. P.

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Our Bangalore Letter

KEEN BACKING IN RACING SEASON

New Move For Abolition Of Death Sentence In Legislature

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANGALORE, March 4.

Keen racing is expected in Bangalore during the ensuing season, which commences on Wednesday, June 19. As in the previous year, there wil be racing for 7 days. The last race will be on the 6th July.

There are ten cup events, spread out these seven days. His Highness the Maharaja's Gold Cup, the 'Blue Riband' of the season is due to be run on Monday, the 1st July. The cup value is Rs. 1,000 and the winner in this race will get the gold cup and Rs. 5,000. The other chief event during the races will be the R.C.T.C. Cup Event, which is due to be run on the 3rd July, i.e., sixth day of the races.

STAKES MONEY.

The total value of the Stakes is Rs. 1,13,450, which is made up of Rs. 1,06,950 from the Race Club Funds and the rest by donations from the R.C.T.C. H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, H. H. the Yuvaraja of Mysore, the Hon. Rajah of Bobbilli and some others. Out of the stakes money, Rs. 24,300 has been set apart for Horses in Class III, Rs. 22,000 for Horses in Class IV, Rs. 15,850 for Indian Horses, Rs. 3,000 for modern griffins, Rs. 21,000 for Arabs in Class II and Rs. 19,600 for Arabs other than Class II.

ENTRIES OF RACES.

The first entries for the races on the first four days' close at 6 p.m. on Thursday, the 30th May. The final entries for these races close at 6 p.m. on Monday, the 10th June. For the 5th and 6th Day Races, the first and final entries close at 6 p.m. on Monday, the 10th June and 12 Noon on Thursday, the 20th June respectively. For the races on the 7th day, the first entries close at 6 p.m. on the 1st July and the final entries at 6 p.m. on the 3rd July.

NO CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Mr. K. T. Bashyam, Member, Mysore Legislative Council, has given notice of his intention to move before the Legislative Council at its next session, a bill for the abolition of capital punishment in Mysore and he has requested the Dewan-President to grant the necessary permission and place before the next Representative Assembly the general principles of the Bill for its consideration.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMON.

In the statement of objects and reasons appended to the Draft Bill, which has been sent to the President by Mr. Bashyam, it is stated that the criminal law in the State at present administered recognises and enforces the sentence of death as a legitimate form of punishment for certain offences. "There is a growing demand for the abolition of this form of punishment. Jurists all over the world are almost unanimous in condemning it as not only unnecessary but positively harmful. Experience in other countries has shown that its existence is no bar and its abolition no encouragement to the commission of crime. It is barbarous and unworthy of an enlightened people. It has been abolished in many countries and the Bill seeks to abolish it in Mysore."

CHANGE IN LAW.

It is provided in the Bill that no person shall be sentenced to death by any court of law in Mysore for any offence whatever. It is further provided that Penal Servitude shall be substituted wherever in the present law, death is provided as the sole or as an alternative punishment for any offence.

The Bill seeks to bring the law into harmony with public opinion in and outside the State. The abolition of the capital punishment has been urged at several sessions of the Mysore Lawyers' Conference and in the Representative Assembly and Legislative Council.

PUNJAB SCOUTS AND JUBILEE

LAHORE, March 9.

The Boy Scouts of the Punjab will combine to make a unique contribution to the success of the Silver Jubilee celebrations in May. Details of their plans were revealed by Mr H W Hogg, Provincial Secretary, Boy Scouts Association, at a meeting of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations Committee held this afternoon, Mr. Allen Mitchell, Commissioner, Lahore Division, presiding.—A.P.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

IS INDIA BILL A SWINDLE?

If Power Be Transferred To Gandhi And His Backers

CONSERVATIVES SAY 'YES'

The India Bill, the debate on which is to be resumed to-day, writes the "Daily Mail" in mail week is a swindle, because at the last general election, when the British electorate in its millions was induced to vote for the National Government, it was not told that the leader of this Government had framed plans for the legislation necessary to hand India over to Mr. Gandhi and his fellow-revolutionaries.

WRECKS TRADE

The Bill is a swindle because it takes away from the young men and young women of this country those opportunities of employment and commerce which through their forefathers' associations with India during six generations brought great wealth to Britain. It destroys multitudinous careers. It finally wrecks British trade with India.

The Bill is a swindle because, with the help of blandishments and smooth assurances, its authors endeavour to bring under its provisions the Indian Princes—who will within three years of the functioning of the New Indian Government be deprived of their privileges, their power, and their wealth.

The Bill is a swindle to the British Army in India, because it will enable the extremists to wreck the railways—as they actually planned in 1930—and stop the transport of British troops and the ammunition and supplies which are vitally necessary for them. The control of these lines is to pass to Indians, and Europeans will be eliminated from their staffs. The same will be the case with the Indian telegraphs.

A distinguished military authority has warned Ministers that even if the Delhi Government remained faithful "strikes and sabotage might well entail ..... complete breakdown." Thus our troops would be immobilised and cut off and the greatest of military disasters be precipitated.

DANGER TO PENSIONS

The Bill is a swindle because it will allow the Delhi Government to deprive thousands of British-Indian pensioners scattered up and down this country of their pensions and thus of their livelihood; while tens of thousands of holders of Indian Government bonds and other securities will be robbed both of capital and interest.

The Bill is a swindle, above all, because of its betrayal of honour and justice. Our mission in India is to assure even-handed justice for all her varied peoples. But this Bill will transfer power into the hands of Mr. Gandhi and his millionaire money-lending and mill-owning backers. Its whole object is to place tehir political creatures in office, so that British influence and trade may be shattered.

Already this country is becoming convinced that the old men are throwing the Empire away. Now is the time for youth to make its voice heard and its power felt by insisting that the government of India must be carried out on the basis of upholdinig British justice without favour and without fear.

The Bill is a swindle. Lord Winterton, one of its strongest supporters in the House of Commons, stated on Thursday that 50 per cent. of the Conservative rank and file are opposed to it. Mr. Garvin, the Editor of the "Observer," who is a keen political analyst and also a supporter of the measure, puts the percentage against it much nigher.

EXPLOSION OF RESENTMENT

The fact is that the opposition, great as it is now, will within a few weeks embrace the whole Conservative Party, and there may be a violent explosion of resentment. This state of affairs should give Mr. Baldwin ground for much thought. No one wishes to deprive him of the leadership of the Conservative Party. If he will only drop the India Bill or postpone it for three years, he can recover the full confidence of his supporters and his popularity in the constituencies.

DOMINION STATUS

India And Equality Of Partnership

The following letter over the signature of Mr. L. S. Amery appeared in "The Times" in mail week:—

Lord Zetland has quoted Mr. Churchill's speech of June 15, 1921, in which, speaking as Secretary of State in the presence of Dominion Prime Ministers and of the representatives of India, he declared that he looked "confidently to the days when the Indian Government and people would have assumed fully and completely their Dominion status." Mr Churchill now suggests that before the Imperial Conference of 1926 and the Statute of Westminster "Dominion status" was a mere complimentary term which anybody might have applied to any large unit forming part of the Empire ... with no legal or constitutional significance or even implication.

This idea that the status of the Dominions was completely transformed by the Imperial Conference of 1926 and by the Statute of Westminster is, of course, all moonshine. Those of us who, under Lord Balfour's chairmanship, were engaged in drafting the Constitutional Relations Report of that Conference were not concerned with introducing any constitutional changes, but simply with the definition, by common agreement, of the position of the Dominions as it then was and had been for some time past. That position we considered, had "from a strictly constitutional point of view as regards all vital matters, reached its full development." We found, however, that "existing administrative, legislative and judicial forms are admittedly not wholly in accord with the position as described," and we accordingly recommended expert inquiry with a view to legislation which might bring the legal position into line with the existing constitutional situation. That was done by the Statute of Westminster, which only opened a new chapter in the constitutional relations of the Empire in so far as it embodied the conclusion of an old one.

Whatever the change, if any, introduced in 1926, "Dominion status" in 1921, in the mouth not of "anybody" but of the Secretary of State who wealt with Dominion affairs, cannot have meant less than the status then enjoyed by the Dominions. That status had long included the complete control of their own defence policy, with the exclusive decision of the extent to which they might, or might not, participate in an Imperial war. More recently the right to separate diplomatic representation had been claimed and conceded. That much, then, of future power and status must have been envisaged for India by Mr. Churchill and those whom he addressed on that occasion.

It is true that he was referring to what was then, and is even now, a distant goal. While we are entering upon the path towards it the evolution of Dominion status elsewhere is not going to stand still. My own faith is that with equality once fully and freely acknowledged, the tendency of the next generation will be to draw the Dominions closer to ourselves and to each other in a progressively more intimate partnership in trade, in defence, in foreign policy. If so, India's advance towards full equality will take place, not amid the centrifugal tendencies which have characterized the growth to equality of the Dominions in the peculiar circumstances of their own geographical position and of the world era which lies behind us, but in a political atmosphere which will only reinforce the practical reasons which, in her case, make for continued close association.

Why then all this laborious splitting of hairs over the difference between "Dominion status, 1921," and "Dominion status, 1935"? Mr. Churchill is, of course, entitled to say that his views have changed fundamentally in regard to India's future. But, if they have not, why can he not agree with those of us who are not prepared to deny to India the ultimate goal of full constitutional equality with ourselves but are more concerned to make sure meanwhile by our attitude and policy towards her, as towards the older Dominions, that the equality shall be one, not of estrangement and separation, but of ever closer partnership?

INDIA'S PROSPERITY DEPENDS ON RURAL UPLIFT'

Bombay Women's Visit To Panvel Centre And Its Sequel

MISSION OF A. I. V. I.

Some members of the Bhagini Samaj and Bhatia Stree Mandal of Bombay, under the leadership of Shrimati Hansaben Mehta paid a visit to the All India Village Industries Certified Centre of Shri Purshotam Trikamdas at Panvel.

The party arrived at Panvel Centre at 3-30 p.m. There they saw rows of women grinding wheat, husking rice and sorting out different varieties. The party was much interested in learning what percentage of raw rice disappeared in the shape of huse, what percentage was reduced to powder and the percentage of whole and broken pieces of rice.

These women interested in and actively working for village industries then paid a visit to the Dhutpapeshwar Pharmacy and Sutika Griha. After that they called at the Bhagini Samaj, where a large number of well known ladies of the place had gathered to receive the party.

PUBLIC MEETING

After these visits to the various Institutions the party wended its way to the place of the public meeting, where a large number of people had gathered, particularly large number of women. Over this meeting of about 500 people, Shri Appa Saheb presided. At the outset he welcomed the party of ladies and thanked them for thier efforts to create an awakening among the public of Panvel and appealed to the public to give them their co-operation.

APPEAL TO BECOME MEMBERS

At the request of the president Shri Shoorji Vallabhdass introduced one and all of the ladies of the party and appealed to the residents of Panvel to discontinue the use of mill made rice and flour and instead encourage hand made products. He appealed to them to enrol themselves as members, agents, honorary workers. etc, of the Village Industries Association. He impressed upon the women present at the meeting that the women workers who had accompanied him to Panvel had solemnly resolved not to touch rice pounded in rice mills but to accept Mahatmaji's message and use only hand pounded rice.

They had come all this distance to communicate this message and enlist their sympathies. Instead of the village folks sending an appeal to the town people to help them in their work of village uplift, these well known ladies of Bombay, who are in a position to enjoy the ease of life, have discarded that and come to them with messuage of hope, cheer and service.

INTENTION OF SEEING

Shrimati Hansaben declared that they had not come to Panvel to deliver speeches, but had gone, there with the intention of seeing for themselves the work of village industries organisation. She added that it must be clear to all why it is necessary to revive village industries. It is an anomaly that the village folk should migrate to towns in search of wealth. Instead if they were to devote their energies intelligence, etc., to work in the villages themselves, they could drive away the demon of poverty.

INDIA'S PROSPERITY

Shrimatii Jayshri Raiji welcomed the opportunity of saying a few words. Compared to Bombay Panvel is a small village. The residents of Bombay rarely got such opportunities of coming in contact with the villagers. The prosperity of the Motherland depends on the prosperity of 7 lacs of her villages, because even the life of the city is dependent and invariably connected with the welfare of villages. The object of the movement for reviving the village industries is to bring life into the villages. Mahatmaji has repeated so often "Spin, Spin and Spin and you would evolve Swaraj", i. e., you will make the villages throb with life.

WOMAN'S PRIVILEGES

Shrimati Lilavati Banker, Secretary of Bhagini Samaj said that no work can be undertaken by an individual alone, but can be easily handled by an Institution. How an Institution can handle such work is evident from the large number of ladies belonging to public Institutions, who have readily responded to the call of work. Mahatmaji has various ideas about work and he is always particular about having all his work done by the womenfolk. -In 1920 he had foreign cloth burnt by women and to day he has entrusted the work of getting wheat ground, by hand and rice pounded similarly to us. This work comes within the sphere of women and can be successfully undertaken by them. The art of cooking is the woman's privilege and this she can put to best use by making the male members of her family take a liking to hand pounded rice. Again to decide what food is healthy for children also comes within our province. Hence for this work women can give a lion's share.

Miss Safia Somji, rejoiced that the number of women present at the meeting was greater than that of men, particularly because the party had come to Panvel to convey a message to the womenfolk. Mahatmaji always relies for his work on women. In the past the women folk have fulfilled all his expectations, similarly in the matter of village industries also they have to be up and doing. There is a saying in the vernacular "Chul Va Mul" and to fulfil its implications every woman should become an advocate for consuming rice which is pounded only once by hand and put in into practice or rather enforce it at her own household.

THANKS TO VISITORS

The president then gave a resume of the evening's proceedings and speeches. After which Shri Trambak Rao Bedekar expressed thanks on behalf of himself and the residents of Panvel to the ladies who had taken so much trouble to come all that distance to explain the aims and objects of the work of the Village Industries Association and he emphatically asserted that it was a great thing to have made an effort to bring the people of Bombay in touch with village life and for that purpose the efforts of Shri Shoorji Vallabhdass were highly laudable. After the ladies had partaken of a feast of rice pounded once the meeting dispersed and the whole company of Bombay left Panvel.

GOVT. PLEDGES & PROHIBITION

Sir Rafiuddin Ahmed's Challenge To Excise Minister

The following are extracts from the speech of Moulvi Sir Rafiuddin Ahmad delivered at the debate in the Council on the Excise Policy of Government on Thursday last:—

This Council has been severely criticised for many mistakes of omission and commission. But if there is one measure more than another which it may claim as a redeeming merit and which will be enshrined in the memory of future generation, it is the noble work which it did in connection with prohibition resulting in the resolution of the Government of Bombay passed in 1925. It will remain as a lasting credit to the late Swaraj party which sat on these benches under the able leadership of my frien', Mr. M. R. Jayakar, that they succeeded in getting a solemn promise from Government that gradual prohibition would be their policy after that date.

IN 20 YEARS

It was for you, Mr. President, as minister in charge of Excise to announce that policy to this House on behalf of Government and to state that the goal of prohibition would be reached in 20 years. After 10 years what do we see now? Member after member getting up from Government benches either to explain away that policy or to denounce prohibition as an impracticable dream. If that policy is to be abandoned what becomes of the solemn pledge that the Government of Bombay had given to the Council and to the Presidency in 1925? If public promises are so lightly to be regarded consider the evil of this with regard to the British rule in India?

My Hon'ble friend, Mr. Clayton, the Commissioner, S.D., said in his speech that the promise was given and the policy was adopted at a time when prohibition was on trial in America and before the dreadful result of prohibition had been revealed in the United States. I am surprised at this change of mentality. He also says that if in an advanced country like America prohibition proved a failure it could not succeed in India with such ignorant masses. My answer is that conditions in America and India are totally different. We all know that America is composed of youths of all nations of Europe, many of whom were dregs of society in their own country and addicted to drink. In India a predominently large portion of the community both Hindus and Mohammedans are by habit and religion 'teetotallers' and desirous of total prohibition. This policy was not adopted with reference to American but Indian conditions.

The Hon'ble minister of Excise has admitted the fact that six to seven hundred new shops have been opened during the last two years. How is this consistent with the spirit of the policy announced? If not, what is his explanation?

CUT MOTION ON SALT CARRIED

Discussion In Assembly On Saturday

NEW DELHI, March 9.

Mr. Anwar-ul-Azim moved a cut of Rs. 100 to raise the question of the paucity of Muslims in the office of the Postmaster-General of Bengal and Assam. He said that he would not be satisfied if the figures for the Punjab or Madras were given, but he asked the Government to examine the position regarding Bengal Muslims in their Province. A mere statement of Government policy or a repetition of the Circular by the Director-General would not do, for at the present rate, it might take Muslims five hundred years to gain their due proportion of representation.

THEIR PROPORTION.

Mr. A. K. Fazul Haq said that he did not allege studied neglect on the part of officers, but the fact was that there were only two Muslims in the selection grade out of 26, one Superintendent out of 25, two Inspectors out of 102, and eighty Muslim clerks in the Calcutta General Post Office out of 1600. He was sure that if the Director General studied the figures, he would feel sympathy for the Muslim position. He did not wish to antagonize the officials and therefore wanted the mover to withdraw the motion if a satisfactory answer was given.

MOTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Bewoor, the Director-General, reminded the House that the policy of communal proportion applied only to recruitment and not to promotions for selection grades, and that this policy was of recent origin. His department had kept a very close watch over recruitment, and he had figures to show how it had been carried out. Thus, out of 138 clerks recruited, 44 were Mahomedans. If any member brought to his notice cases where Government orders were not observed, he would look into it. (Applause). The motion was withdrawn.

SALT RANGE AND KHEWRA MINE.

Mr. F. H. Piracha moved a token cut under salt and urged the appointment of an enquiry committee with a majority of non-official members of the House to investigate the question of the damage done by the Salt Range and Khewra Mines and the compensation to zamindars. He recalled that Sir Basil Blackett had agreed to hold an enquiry, but the enquiry, when held, omitted this aspect of the question. Sir George Schuster promised another enquiry, but this was not held. Mr. Piracha said that the lands had been greatly damaged, but the zamindars, being loyal, did not adopt Non-Co-operation or non-payment of taxes. They were suffering great losses.

"MISAPPROPRIATION."

Mr. Swami Venkatachalam Chetty wished to speak about salt pans in Madras, when the Deputy President said that he could not speak on that subject under this motion. Mr. Chetty thereupon expressed sympathy with the mover, and as an illustration, mentioned the case of the Madras pans, where the Government, he said, had caused loss to property owners by refusing to issue licenses. Government, which blamed Congress for advocating "misappropriation of property" was itself doing the same in respect of these Madras pans.

Sardar Mangal Singh, as Secretary to the Zamindar League, said that these zamindars did not know the method of propaganda and did not even know how to represent their case. They were dumb people suffering silently. He strongly supported the motion.

CONSIDERATION FOR LOYALTY.

Capt. Sher Mohammad Khan recognised the difficulties of Government and suggested that the Finance Member should pay a personal visit and hold consultations with the local Government. He wanted a rebate of three pies per maund of salt exported from Khewra area (which would come to Rs. 40,000 yearly).

Sardar Sant Singh supported the motion.

Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatulla said that the loyal zamindars of the Punjab who supported the Government inside and outside the House having brought forward this proposal, it was the duty of Government at least to appoint a committee.

NOT UNSYMPATHETIC.

Mr. Raisman, Member of the Central Board of Revenue, pointed out that the Salt Range at Khewra had been in existence for a considerable time and it was not clear that the damage done to the neighbouring lands was a result of any carelessness connected with the actual working of the mines. They believed it was due to natural causes. It was for the Punjab Government to investigate and devise ways and means to prevent damage. On representations made, Sir George Schuster took a personal interest in the matter and the Government of India addressed the Punjab Government urging an expert investigation. Government were not unsympathetic to the grievances of neighbouring Zamindars and Mr. Raisman assured the House that they would again urge the Punjab Government to appoint an expert officer to investigate the causes of the salinification of the soil adjoining the Khewra mines.

SHARE IN SALT DUTY.

As for the suggestion of Capt. Sher Mohd., a share in the duty collected on salt would be handed over to the Jhelum District Board. The speaker emphasised that Government had fixed the price of salt just to recover the average cost of production and not for making profit. He did not think any part of the Punjab in which mines existed had any claim on the duty collected on Khewra salt.

MOTION CARRIED.

Mr. Piracha was not satisfied with Government's action so far taken to prevent damage to neighbouring land and he pressed the motion, which was carried without a division amid opposition cheers.

The House adjourned to Monday.—A. P.

DIGNITY OF WORKING FOR BREAD

Mahatma's Solution To "Baffling Problem"

Mahatma Gandhi writes as under in the latest issue of "Harijan" under the caption of "A Baffling Problem":—

An honours graduate writes:—"I am a native of Royalaseema now in the grip of famine. The reasons for the deplorable distress which should move the hearts of all the people of India are:—

(1) The awful neglect of the minor irrigation works essential for water-supply for daily and irrigation purposes in this rainless uplands region.

(2) Awful neglect of the domestic industries including handspinning and weaving, which were brought to life by your work in the other parts of the country but not in this region.

(3) Awful ignorance and want of education, ancient or modern, among the people and their everlasting engagement in factious fights and criminal litigation. Hence, more than famine relief work, famine protection work, is absolutely necessary to making the life of the people of this region worth at all."

The third is, perhaps, not a cause but a result of the first two causes. And if the first is substantial and cannot be or is not remedied, the alternatives before the unhappy inhabitants of these regions are death from starvation or migration from that waterless land. It is, however, likely that the situation is not so hopeless as my correspondent describes. In any case, I expect that the improvement in the matter of water supply is beyond the ability of private workers. But if the conditions of life are at all tolerable, much can undoubtedly be done by right and honest effort in the direction of finding employment for the people. There is so much waste material and waste labour in the country that, if the two can be utilised, no one need starve.

"WORSE THAN USELESS"

There is no doubt that relief measures without simultaneous preventive measures are worse than useless. They pauperise the people and turn them away from honest labour. Relief measures can themselves be preventive. Thus, instead of giving doles, organisers can organise local industries and invite the sufferers to engage in them. No one who is not disabled should be fed unless he performs his allotted task. In my opinion, intelligent labour is for the time being the only primary and adult education in this land of starving millions. Literary education should follow the education of the hand—the one gift that visibly distinguishes man from beast.

It is a superstition to think that the fullest development of man is impossible without a knowledge of the art of reading and writing. That knowledge undoubtedly adds grace to life, but is in no way indispensable for man's moral, physical or material growth. It is, therefore, to be wished that the graduate correspondent and all the workers whom we can muster together would live in the midst of the sufferers and apply themselves to the constructive task of finding work on the spot for them, so as to enable them feel the dignity that belongs to the man who earns his bread honestly.

DIMINISHING INTEREST OF "SEXY" STORIES

Popularity Of Omnibus Editions

FAMOUS BOOK-SELLER'S VIEW

Bombay, March 9.

"The strong trend in favour of cheaper and still cheaper books continues to gain force. 'More matter for less money,' might be said to be the common slogan of both readers and publishers," said one of the big book-sellers who were questioned by a representative of the Associated Press on the subject of "Books and Their Readers."

Omnibus editions, collection of stories, novels, plays and essays of a particular class or one author remain an important feature of the daily turn-over. The 7s. 6d. omnibus was followed by the 4s. 6d. omnibus, of which about 500 copies of each volume were sold during the last quarter.

"SEXY" BOOKS IN LESS DEMAND

Fiction, in its wildest sense, remains easily at the top as far as number of books sold go. But highly sentimental or particularly 'sexy' stories, are not so much in demand as they used to be not long ago. Does that mean that interest in love stories and sex problems is dying down? No! On one hand modern novels touch upon the kindred problems of marriage, home and sex in a fresh and outspoken manner; and on the other there has been a great increase in the number of readers of serious and scientific books on sex and love.

HUMOUR BOOKS, POPULAR.

Books of popular humour specially those by P. G. Wodehouse and Thorne Smith as well as sensational stories of crime and detection continue to enjoy their old popularity; though as far as Bombay readers are concerned, the idea imported from London, that those placed in the most responsible positions in life—for instance ministers and judges—take a special delight in reading the most diverting of humour and the cheapest of thrillers does not gain general corroboration. Here tastes vary with the reader and not with his profession.

TASTES GO BY CLASSES

Between the tastes of Europeans as compared with Indians and women as compared with men, however, there are fairly clear cut differences. Women show a special liking for fiction, men a greater catholicity; the circulating library with its shelves full of the latest fiction depends almost wholly on women subscribers for its success, but the old fashioned library with books on all subjects attracts a vast majority of male subscribers. Indian women show a greater liking for useful books about home, cookery and the like, Europeans for light fiction and fashion books, while neither group show a leaning toward for heavier subjects. Including both men and women Europeans prefer fiction, while Indian readers like books on politics, economics and biography; indeed, excepting a few ultra-modern youngmen who affect the latest novels they do not seem to purchase fiction at all.

RESPONSE TO CHANGING CONDITIONS

Interesting side-lights are thrown on present political, economic and constitutional condi tions by the popularity of books on Indian uplift and reconstruction, the native states, the rising industries and business management and money-making books telling how to do and make things. Yoga as a synthesis of religion and physical and mental culture is also very popular. Modern conditions of hurry and change are reflected in an increasing vogue for outlines of knowledge, how-much-do-you-know, books, answers to children's question and courses claiming to impart complete education in so many minutes a day.

"THE STUFF DICTATORS ARE MADE OF""

Periodically there is an extra-special demand for the life-stories of our modern great men and the wise book-seller is he who anticipates them. "Who are the most popular among the modern dictators?" asked the reporter in the hope of settling that much-vexed question of priority in popular esteem between Mussolini, Kemal Pasha, Hitler and Stalin. The reply if inconclusive was illuminating as a tribute to the power of the press. "The one who is in the public eye for the time being, about whom the public reads in the morning papers. Recently the balance was in favour of Herr Hitler."—A.P.

International Tennis

YUGOSLAVIA BEAT INDIA BY 3 MATCHES TO 2.

Charanjiva And Krishnaswamy's Marvellous Display.

In the International Tennis matches between India and Yugo-Slavia, India had a great day on Sunday. Out of the three matches played, India won two. But the lead of two victories which Yugo-Slavia gained on Saturday, gave them the rubber. However the achievement of the Indian players was indeed meritorious. Great praise is therefore due to E. V. Bobb who gained a marvellous victory against Franjo Kukuljevic after losing the first set rather easily and to J. Charanjiva and U. Krishnaswamy who defeated Puncec and Kukuljevic in a magnificent way.

YUGO-SLAVIANS FIRST DEFEAT IN SINGLES.

In Calcutta, the Yugo-Slavians had won all the five matches against India. Bombay can therefore well take credit for the most creditable show which the city helped to put up. The day was oppressively hot and that perhaps had something to do with the result of the first match. However Bobb played at the top of his form and won the match after a terrific struggle with Kukuljevic lasting over three sets. The Yugo-Slavian captured the first set at 6—3, after leading 5—0. A little slackness on his part in the second saw Bobb levelling up in a similar manner. There was a keen struggle in the final set which the India managed to secure at the tenth game. Incidentally Bobb earned the distinction of defeating out of the first three of the visitors which nobody has done so far.

PALADA'S OVERWHELMING VICTORY.

In the second match S. A. Azim, the Central India champion and runner-up in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament, met Josip Palada, the Yugo-Slavian No. 2. The latter upheld his prestige as the All-India champion and defeated Azim in two straight sets. Although the Indian put up a more strenuous fight than the scores show, the Yugo-Slavian had practically things in his own way, and had the Indian well-beaten.

PUNCEC AND KUKULJEVIC BEATEN.

It was however the doubles match which produced the greatest thrills. There was hardly a moment in the contest in which excitement did not run at a high pitch. The Indian pair gave a brilliant display in volleying and smashing which was chiefly the cause of the downfall of the Yugo-Slavian combination. The spectators gave them a rousing reception for their magnificent performance.

The Results

SINGLES.

E V Bobb (India) beat F. Kukuljevic (Yugo-Slavia) 3—6, 6—3, 6—4.

J Palada (Yugo-Slavia) beat S A Azim (India) 6—3, 6—2.

DOUBLES.

J Charanjiva and N Krishnaswamy (India) beat F. Puncec and F. Kukuljevic (Yugo-Slavia) 7—5, 6—3.

NORTH INDIA MAKE 219

(Continued from page 1.)

Merchant held him off Divekar at 3rd slips. An appeal was made to Mr. Vali Ahmed at the bowler's end, but the Umpire referred it to Mr. Birtwhistle at the other end and the decision was given against Abell. The Northern India captain helped to carry the score from 63 to 142. His score of 43 included seven 4's. (142—4—43).

Fida Hussain then joined Aga Raza.

Fida Hussain opened his account with a four through the slips and Aga Raza with a mighty swipe to the on boundary sent 150 on the board amidst cheers from the tents.

A RISKY RUN.

Aga Raza skied a ball to cover which was not accepted, a single was run and Havewalla who had missed the catch was fumbling with the ball when Aga Raza called for another run. Fida Hussain left his crease and a smart return to Hindlekar saw him shatter the wickets before Fida Hussain could get back. The score at this stage was 160 for 5 towards which the out-going batsman added 8 and Aga Raza 50. (160—5—8).

AGA RAZA'S BRILLIANT CAREER ENDS.

Baqa Jilani filled the vacancy. Aga Raza lifted Merchant into the hands of Jai which the latter accepted and put an end to the career of the Northern India batsman who was well set. Aga Raza who was at the wickets for 120 minutes hit six 4's and together with his Captain had made a valuable stand. (160—6—50).

WICKETS FALL CHEAPLY.

Baqa Jilani was joined by Syeed Ahmed. By a steady flow of singles the score was taken to 170, when Jai called upon Havewalla to relieve Divekar at the Gymkhana end.

Syeed Ahmed was given a life by Wadkar, who let a ball go through his hands. Baqa Jilani drove Merchant to the on boundary for 4 and repeating the stroke in the same direction gave a sitter to Contractor and was out for 11.

Wickets were now falling cheaply, although at one time it appeared the visitors had the better of the attack. With the addition of 38 runs 4 valuable wickets were lost. (178—7—11).

Amir Elahi filled the breach. The batsmen treated the bowling with scant respect, Elahi especially opening out his shoulders sent them repeatedly to the boundary bringing the total to 190.

Vajifdar who relieved his clubmate, Havewalla, met with immediate success when he successfully appealed against Amir Elahi who stepped in front of a straight one. (197—8—17).

AFTER TEA.

When play was resumed after tea, Mubarakali joined Sayed Ahmed. Facing Merchant he drove him to the on boundary and the second century was signalled.

Mubarakali played five successive deliveries of Merchant with his pads, pitched on the off, and when he did the same to the sixth ball, Merchant successfully appealed for l-b-w, (202-9-4).

LAST WICKET STAND.

With 64 runs behind Bombay's total Devaraj Puri went out to join Sayed Ahmed for the last wicket. Like Mubarakali he opened his account with a boundary over the head of the bowler and then turned Merchant's next ball for another 4, sending 210 on the board.

BOMBAY LEAD BY 47.

Both Puri and Ahmed were determined to get in as many runs as they could and they sneaked three short singles and a boundary. But the merry partnership soon came to an end when Sayed Ahmed touched a rising one from Vazifdar and Hindlekar snapped him up behind the stumps.

The innings came to a close at 4-45 when the total stood at 219, and 47 runs behind Bombay's total

Bombay's Second Knock

PLAY AFTER TEA.

With a lead of 47 runs Bombay went on their second venture, at 4-50 on Sunday evening. Jai again sent in Hindlekar and Fali Kapadia to open the innings to the attack of Puri and Syeed Ahmed.

Puri met with immediate success, when Hindlekar sneaked a rising one into the safe hands of Abell, behind the stumps, after scoring a single. (3—1—1).

Contractor filled the breach, and Kapadia greeted his clubmate by hitting two successive fours and a two off Syeed Ahmed. At this stage Northern India met with a bad piece of luck, when Abell their skipper hurt his right wrist and had to retire. Dr. Vishwanath kept wickets in place of his skipper and Hamayun, the twelfth man, was substituted to field. Syeed Ahmed bowled another over when stumps were drawn for the day with the score at 17 for 1 wicket.

BOMBAY 1ST INNINGS.

D. D. Hindlekar, c Muzaffar Beg, b Mubarakali	0
F. Kapadia, c Abell, b Syeed Ahmed	17
V. M. Merchant, c Amir Elahi, b Mubarakali	18
R. R. Wadkar run out	9
L. P. Jai (Capt.), b Mubarakali	41
D. R. Havewalla, c B. Jilani b Syeed Ahmed	30
H. Vajifdar, c Abell, b Mubarakali	21
P. J. Chury, c and b Muzafar Beg	58
H. N. Contractor, not out	24
Divekar, c Baqa. Jilani, b Puri	21
Talpade, b Puri	1
Extras	26
Total	266

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

N. INDIA 1ST INNINGS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
D. R. Puri	16.4	3	44	2
Syeed Ahmed	19	5	53	2
Mubarakali	27	5	71	4
Baqa Jilani	6	2	16	—
Amir Elahi	8	1	33	—
Muzafar Beg	5	—	8	1
Fida Hussain	1	—	14	—

NORTHERN INDIA 1ST INNINGS.

R. L. Holdsworth, c Wadkar, b Havewalla	33
Dr. Vishwanath, b Wadkar	14
Muzzafar Beg, b Wadkar	2
G. Abell (Capt.), c Merchant, b Divekar	43
Aga Raza, c Jai, b Merchant	50
Fida Hussain, run out	8
Baqa Jilani, c Contractor, b Merchant	11
Amir Elahi, l.b.w. b. Vajifdar	17
Sayed Ahmed c Hindlekar b Vazifdar	12
Mubarak Ali 1-b-w b Merchant	4
Devaraj Puri (not out)	10
Extras	15
Total	219

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Merchant	19	3	55	3
Vazifdar	21.2	9	44	2
Talpade	11	5	27	0
Wadkar	13	2	26	2
Divekar	10	2	24	1
Havewalla		0	30	1

1|43, 2|49, 3|63, 4|142. 5|160; 6|160; 7|178; 8|197; 9|202; 10|219.

BOMBAY: 2ND INNINGS.

D. D. Hindlekar, c Abell, b Puri	1
F. Kapadia, not out	13
H. N. Contractor, not out	2
Extra	1
Total (for 1 wicket)	17

LEWIS CUP HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

"Bombay Telephone" Beat Parel Sporting Club

The Lewis Cup Hockey Tournament commenced on Saturday last, and by Sunday four matches were decided. The Tournament was organised by the Parel Sporting Club.

The B. E. S. T. Sports Club defeated the Vincent Club by 5 goals to nil.

The Young Sports, Dadar, had to go all out to win over the St. Andres High School Club, Bandra, by 3 goals to 1.

Murzello, Captain of the winning team, led his side well and Franklin at the centre half proved a sound player.

The above results were decided on Saturday.

On Sunday two more matches were decided.

The Bombay Telephone Club beat the Parel Sporting Club (Organisers of the Tournament) by 3 goals to nil.

The Lusiadas Sporting Club by an odd goal defeated the Radio and Cables Sporting Club. The play was of a high standard and both the sides ran close until the victors scored the only goal in the game almost at the fag-end of the game.

JAMAICA MEETS M.C.C. IN THREE DAY MATCH

(Special Cable)

KINGSTON, March 9.

The three day cricket match between Jamaica and the M.C.C. opened here to-day. The M.C.C. opened here to-day. The M.C.C. batting first, had made 272 for 6 at the close, Leyland contributing 47, Hendren 54, Ames 89 and Iddon 58.

"DAILY MAIL'S" TIP TO PRINCES

Standing Firm They Will Either Win Or Wreck India Bill

Sir Samuel Hoare's statement in Parliament made it clear that the resolution of the Indian Princes condemning the present form of the India Bill has come as "a distinct shock to the Government." In spite of his effort to administer the usual mixture of soothing syrup and bluff, he had to admit that it might be necessary to "reconsider the whole positon," though he professed that the Bill can be amended so as to satisfy the Princes without affecting its main character.

This is, of course, "the merest political make-believe. The Princes should on no account recede from their position." If they stand firmly to it they are certain to win all along the line or to secure the disappearance of the Bill. They should insist on every jot and title of their rights and privileges. Their Ministers' scrutiny has shown that the provisions of the Bill constitute an infraction of the solemn pledges given to them in the past by British Governments and guaranteed by treaties with the King-Emperor. "If they are resolute, British opinion will energetically support them."

GWALIOR CUP HOCKEY

Customs And G. I. P. Draw

Those two old rivals, the Customs and the G. I. P. Railway met in the second semi-final of the Gwalior Cup Hockey on Sunday evening on the Cooperage and at the end the honours were even both sides, sharing four goals. The Customs were not at full strength, Pinto, their crack inside-left being the absentee. Hockey served up was excellent, quite expective of these two good sides. It was a thrilling affair from the very start, with the fortunes of the game varying from minute to minute.

G. I. P. LEAD.

At the commencement, Milne missed a golden opportunity whereas at the other end Cowton saved a sure goal at the expense of a corner. Even exchanges followed for the next ten minutes. About the fifteenth minute the G. I. P. took the lead through Francis, their outside-left from a fine pass from Sullivan the G. I. P. speed-merchant. The Customs soon transferred play into their opponents' area and time and again Grostate came to the rescue of the G. I. P. with his hefty clearances. It was evident that the Customs were determined to score and they got their well deserved equaliser through Sweeney. It was a beautiful goal, shot from a difficult angle, the ball finding its way into the corner of the net. The G. I. P. nearly scored soon after but Isitt missed the mark by inches. Thus half-time found the teams level.

The second half opened sensationally, Customs taking the lead through Sweeney, again from a scrimmage in the goal mouth. It appeared from the press stand that Afzal kicked the ball but it went unnoticed by Umpire Baria and Sweeney taking advantage of the mistake pushed the ball passed Coveney. Grostate made frantic efforts to step the ball but failed. The rest of the second half was fought out at a terrific pace, with the G. I. P. having slightly the better of the exchanges. Twice Cowton the Custom's custodian had to come out and save. A corner against the Customs proved abortive. However the Customs did not enjoy their lead for long and the G. I. P. got the equaliser, through Isitt and the teams came on level terms with two goals each. For the next two minutes, the Customs were pinned in their own half and a penalty corner proved abortive. The Customs soon transferred play into their opponents area and a corner against the Railway proved ineffective. Grostate was very prominent at this stage. The Final whistle found the teams level.

The authorities decided not to play extra time and the teams will have to meet once again on Tuesday to decide the issue.

For the G. I. P.,—Ismail, Isitt, and Sullivan were outstanding in the forward line and Grostate was a tower of strength at defence. Among the Customs, Brewin, at centre-half played a brainy game, while Feroze, Afzal and Milne were the most dangerous in the forward line.

The Result:—

Customs ..... 2 goals.
G. I. P. ..... 2 goals.

THE CUSTOMS.—Cowton, Abreo and Aslam. Dique, Brewin and S. M. Khan, Sweeney, Milne, Feroze, Afzal and Jagat Singh.

G. I. P. RLY.—Coveney, Graham and Grostate. Mills, Deburgh and Norris. Sullivan, Pearson, Ismail, Isitt and Francis.

Umpires:—Ernst and Baria.

JUNIOR AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

As a result of the final of the Gwalior Cup, the Junior Aga Khan has been postponed to Friday, March 15. The games fixed for today will be played out on that day on the Cooperage.

SEARCHES & ARRESTS IN CALCUTTA

Labour Workers Arrested

What is believed to be a definite scheme of anti-communist drive on the part of the Calcutta Police was initiated on Wednesday night and on Thursday when the Special Branch police literally combed the whole city raiding offices of various labour, socialistic and communistic organisations and arrested several prominent workers connected with the All-India Trade Union Congress, the Red Trade Union Congress, Port and Dock Workers Union, Bengal Youth League, Chhatra Juba Sansad, Bengal Labour Party and such other organisations.

It is reported the police searched these offices and locked the doors. Cart-load of papers and literature are said to have been seized by the police.

Following persons, among others, are said to have been arrested. Somenath Lahiri, Ranen Sen, D. V. Singh, Jyotirmoy Nandi, Kiron Chandra Mitra, Sushil Bhadra, Nani Bose, Jibon Paul, Ismail, Kamala Kanta Chakravarty, Promode Sen, Hossain, Rahaman, Dhiren Roy, Munshi and Manmotha Nath Biswas.—"Amrita Bazaar Patrika."

IN THE LAW COURTS

"Animus Dedicandi"

(BY N. H. P.)

Owing to the bulk of the country being agricultural land interspersed by tiny villages, often, in India, questions of public rights of way over fields and other lands arise, which lead to bitter and protracted litigation, and on some occasions, to a breach of the peace. It is well therefore, to refer to the latest decision of the Court of Appeal, on the subject and state the principles on which, a dispute of that nature, ought to be decided. The plaintiff who was the owner in fee simple of a plot of land, placed locked gates across two footpaths passing through his land. The defendants broke open the gates, alleging a public right to pass over the land. The plaintiff thereupon filed a suit against the defendants for trespass, and claimed damages and injunction against a continuance of the trespass. The defendants pleaded that there were of right common and public highways over the plaintiff's land for all persons to go and return on foot at their free will and pleasure and that the plaintiff had wrongfully obstructed the highways. The defendants adduced evidence to show that they had been used as such by the public without interruption throughout the period of human memory. The plaintiff contended that the land had been in "strict settlement" throughout the period of user and therefore there had never been any one in a position to dedicate the land to the public; and also that the presumption of dedication was negatived by the fact that the alleged way terminated at the foreshore, which was the property of the Crown, and therefore did not terminate at a point to which the public had any right to resort. The County Court Judge gave judgment for the plaintiff. The defendants appealed. Lord Wright, in the course of his judgment, pointed out that the Court had to be satisfied that there had been in fact a dedication, which could only be found if the necessary intention was made out. There could only be dedication if there was the relevant intention, actual or presumed, in an owner capable in law of dedicating. In Poole v. Haskinson, Baron Parke had observed: "In order to constitute a valid dedication to the public of a highway by the owner of the soil, it is clearly settled that there must be an intention to dedicate—there must be an "animus dedicandi", of which the user by the public is evidence, and no more, and a single act of interruption by the owner is of much more weight upon a question of intention, than many acts of enjoyment," The Court of Appeal laid down the principles which should be a guide in such questions and remitted the action to the County Court to consider the matter in the light of those principles. The Appeal Court laid down that long continued and uninterrupted user was evidence, though not necessarily conclusive evidence, of an intention by the owner to dedicate; secondly, that such dedication might have taken place at any time before the commencement of the proved user and therefore before the land had been settled, thirdly, that the sea was a good terminus for a public highway; fourthly, that the alleged rule that a highway must terminate in another highway was no longer the law; and consequently that the trial judge ought to have considered the evidence with a view to determining whether it established an "animus dedicandi" by the landowner or his predecessors.

Controlograph as Evidence.

At Bristol, on the 17th January, says the Justice of the Peace, a lorry driver was summoned for travelling at a speed in excess of the permitted maximum, viz., 20 miles per hour. The case for the presecution was that, according to a police patrol who had followed the defendant, the latter's speed was 30 miles per hour for half a mile. The defence was that the officer was mistaken, as the lorry was fitted with a controlgraph, viz. an instrument which made a dot upon a disc every 220 yards the vehicle travelled. The instrument did not regulate the speed of the lorry, but it showed the distance travelled, the duration of stops, and the speed, which—in the present case—was shown as 15 miles per hour. It was pointed out that, if the defendant were convicted, the inference would be that the charts were unreliable, whereas the instrument was as near infallibility as money could make it. It was impossible, for example, to remove the disc without the instrument revealing the fact. The chairman, Mr. A. J. Harris, stated that there was a doubt, of which the defendant would receive the benefit. No reflection was cast upon the police officer, who was known to the court as being thoroughly reliable. The summons was accordingly dismissed.

A Lesson in Manners.

At Clerkenwell Police Court recently Harold Line, 27, a labourer, of Farringdon Buildings, E. C., pleaded "Guilty" to a charge of malicious wounding, and was sentenced to four months' imprisonment. He was stated to have thrown a cup at Mrs. Harry, proprietress of a cafe in Rosebery Avenue, cutting her left hand. He told the Magistrate (Mr. Pope) that he did it "under great provocation." She smacked his face. Mrs. Harry said she ordered two other men to leave the cafe because they had caused trouble there on previous occasions. Line then used bad language to her. She did not remember smacking his face, but she was annoyed and might have done so. Detective Bass said that Line was a member of a gang who went to cafes and coffee stalls and caused trouble. Mr. Pope said that people who lost their sense of decency to the extent of using such language to a woman deserved what they got. It was about time Line learned manners.

The Importance of Waste Paper.

The "Times," in its recent anniversary number, re-calls the quarrel let loose when there found its way to the editorial office Lord Althorp's letter to Lord Brougham, in which he asked "whether we should declare open war with The Times or attempt to make peace," says the Solicitors' Journal. This note the Chancellor had received while sitting in court. After reading it, he had torn it up and thrown it into the waste paper basket, whence it had been retrieved by an unknown hand, which pieced it together and sent it to the editor. The sequel was a series of attacks on Brougham, so robust as to shock even a generation accustomed to Cobbett in his ire. Some years earlier Lord Norbury, the notorious Irish Chief Justice, had unfortunately exemplified the dangers of judicial carelessness of confidential correspondence. He was in the frugal habit of stuffing papers into the old chairs in his study to supply the deficiency of horse hair which excessive age had produced in their seats. At last he sold them and one fell into the hands of a former solicitor's clerk, who, groping in the interior, discovered a letter from Saurin, the Attorney-General, highly unconstitutional as a communication to a judge of assize. A first-class scandal resulted, which is said to have blocked the ambitious Law Officer's further promotion.

Record Crowd Watches Disappointing Football

Plenty Of Fouls & Frequent Stoppages On Highbury Grounds

LUCK FAVOURS BOLTON IN SECOND DIVISION

LONDON, March 9.

Highbury ground was full to capacity, attendance numbering 71,000, but football played was disappointing, considering the class of teams opposed to each other in the match, which has considerable bearing on championship. Blustering wind and keen tackling made accurate finishing very difficult. Fouls were very frequent and from one of them Drake was kicked in the face. On resumption after lunch Sunderland, with three men covering the goal, repelled dangerous attacks. Stoppages and infringements continued. Arsenal asserted the pressure. Davidson was the outstanding player in the match.

VILLA OVERWHELMED.

Encounter between Manchester City and Aston Villa was watched by 25,000 spectators. City, who had four reserves, staged revival in the second half and ousted Sunderland from the second place in the League table, Houghton scored for the visitors in the twentieth minute and there was no other scoring in the first half, but Astley was injured and went off before interval. Following the resumption Dellow, City's right winger, equalised in the second minute. Heale obtained the home team's second goal. City, adopting open, fast methods, overwhelmed the Villa and Brook and Dellow completed their tally of four goals.

A POINT SAVED.

Tottenham who are in the very dire peril of relegation saved a point. Weddle scored for Portsmouth in the ninth minute, the ball entering from the Channell. Portsmouth had majority of the play and their goal keeper had just one shot to save in half hour. Spurs improved in the second half and made frequent raids. Willie Evans equalised for them from a penalty ten minutes from time.

NECK TO NECK STRUGGLE.

Neck to neck struggle for leadership of second division continues. Bolton after their mid-week defeat, were very lucky today to beat Notts Forest, Westwood scoring in the last minute of a hard-fought match.

Brentford maintained their lead, however, after early shocks in which Brewis and Neal scored within 18 minutes for Southampton. Brentford's reply came through Hopkins and Scott and the teams were on level terms at interval with two goals each. The home team obtained lead in the second half through Scott who scored a fluke goal, Scriven misjudging the flight of the ball.

FULHAM'S PACE AND CRAFT.

Fulham's pace and craft overwhelmed the jowly Notts County. Arnold and Finch netted once each for them in the first half. Following the interval Hammond and Perry raised the tally to four within five minutes and Perry centre forward then completed his hat-trick. Arnold put on Fulham's seventh goal in the closing minutes.

Charlton maintained their leadership of Southern Section, winning the local Derby. Ware scoring first, gave the Orient the half time lead. Wind was against the Orient on resumption but they played very gamely. Wilkinson equalised and Robinson gave Charlton a winner.

THRILLING GAME.

Tranmere strengthened their position in Northern section by their victory over Darlington. Thrilling and very fast game was played in first half at end of which home team were leading by two goals to nil, scored by Burgin and Glasper. Five minutes after resumption Woodward put on Tramere's third. Darlington responded through Alderson, but Scott, putting through his own goal, restored margin of lead to Tranmere.—Reuter's Special.

BULLOCK CART WITH TRI-COLOUR

Dharwar Dt. Congress Office On Tour In Villages

KHADI FOR SALE AND FREE MEDICAL AID

(From Our Correspondent)

DHARWAR, Mar. 9.

Twenty workers of the Gandhi Ashram of Hosrithi including secretaries and some office-bearers of the Dharwar District Congress Committee have started on tour on foot last week in the district for propaganda work in villages. the offices of the Dharwar District Congress Committee, Gandhi Ashram and local village Industries Association are also on tour and the papers are carired in a bullock-cart with a national flag flying on it. They have also taken Khadi cloth for sale and medicines for free medical aid to the villagers. The whole village is stirred and made known of their entry with a resounding sound of the bugle accompanied with national songs.

OVER 30 VILLAGES TOURED

The party has already visited about 30 villages and studied the local situation. In one village the flag-salutation ceremony was performed under the presidentship of Mrs. Parvatidevi Patil of Motehennur. Messrs Venkatesh Magadi and Gudleppa Hallikeri, the secretaries of the Dharwar District Congress Committee, are also addressing the meetings of the Ryots on the present situation in the villages where they camp. The tour is successful so far and it is expected to result in great achievements in the village industries that are dying in this district as well as in considerable improvement in village life.

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Frontier's Demand For Increased Subvention

Finance Member On "Political Importance" Of Province

POSTPONE BUILDING PROGRAMME AND RELIEVE AGRICULTURE, URGES M. L. C.

PESHAWAR, March 9.

A demand for the increase of the subvention to the basic figure of one crore and seventeen lakhs of rupees recommended by the Haig Committee was insistently made in the Legislative Council when it resumed general discussion on the budget.

Fifteen speakers participated in to-day's debate. Several of them complimented the Finance Member on the clarity of his budget statement and the way he had met demands for expenditure for beneficent activities in spite of limited resources.

Mr. Ladhâram invited Government's attention to the Jail Administration, which if properly managed could not only be self-supporting but be source of revenue.

INCOMPETENT JUDICIARY.

Mr. Abdul Ghafur wanted relief for agriculturists, and postponement of the building programme. He alleged that the incompetence of the judiciary was responsible for increased expenditure under that head.

Nawab Hamidullah said that when Government could find money for schemes in tribal territory why could they not do so for settled districts. He wanted the subvention to be raised to one crore fifty thousand at least.

INCREASED SUBVENTION.

Mr. Peerbaksh devoted his entire speech to arguments for an increase of the subvention, recalling the unanimous resolution of the Council urging that the subvention should be made a statutory charge on revenue.

Mr. Ghulam Haider wanted marketing facilities for agriculturists.

NO GOOD TO MASSES.

Some speakers spoke strongly against the Publicity, Broadcasting and Agriculture Departments, one member urging their immediate closure as they did not benefit the masses.

Sir Abdul Qaiyum Khan paid a tribute to the Finance Member for generous allotment of funds for the beneficent departments. He urged that a united demand should be made for an increase in the subvention as a matter of right and not of charity. He recalled amid cheers Sir Steuart Pears' promise made with the full authority of the India Government that in matters of general administration and development of departments, the Frontier would be brought to the level of the Punjab, but stated that it still remained unfulfilled.

Concluding the Minister indicated that the establishment of an industrial school would, before long, be an accomplished fact.

FINANCE MEMBER'S REPLY.

The Finance Member replying to the two days' debate said, his impression was that the House had received the budget with sympathy if not with entire approval. He stated that Government were working out details on the basis of the present and future requirements to strengthen their case for an increase in the subvention, as the before the unhappy inhabitants as distinguished from Sind and Orissa whose case for a subvention would be shortly considered by an Expert Committee.—A.P.

What The Princes Fear

IF THEY DON'T JOIN, INDIA BILL CRUMBLES

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Indian princes, trembling on the brink of incorporation in a Home Rule India, announce that India Bill is not acceptable.

Under the Bill princes join the India Federation on agreed conditions. They may specify the subjects on which the Federal Legislature can pass laws for their States.

But the Bill also says that the Governments of the princes must not impede the exercise of the executive authority of the Federation.

The princes fear that this may bring their cherished sovereignty to nothing.

If the princes do not join the Federation in strength, there can be no Federation. The India Bill crumbles.

The British Government, in order to give India democracy, will go far to meet the wishes of these absolute rulers.—"Daily Express."

Princes Hold The Key

OUT TO MAKE BEST BARGAIN

In all the clamour over India little had been heard about the position of the Indian States, until the Princes themselves took the centre of the stage this week by their dmand for modifications in the Government of India Bill.

The Princes first made a Federation of All-India an immediate goal instead of a distant ideal by their historic announcement at the opening of the first Round Table Conference that they were willing to co-operate with British India in setting up a Federal constitution.

They still hold the power of life or death over the Federal plan now on its last journey through the British Parliament. When the Government of India Bill reaches the Statute Book this summer the decision as to whether India is to enjoy the full fruits of the measure will rest, not with the British Parliament or with the Government of India, but with the Princes, writes Mr. Cecil Gabbertas in the "News Chronicle".

That is why a "Diehard" peer has been bombarding them with long and expensive cables painting in lurid colours the fate which awaits them unless they heed his advice. If the fight is lost in the British Parliament, he is pinning his faith on the final decision to be reached by the Princes.

The cables have caused much resentment among the rulers of the Indian States and, I prophesy, will have a different effect from that anticipated by their lordly sender.

A period of long and complicated negotiation between the Viceroy and the Indian States will follow the British Parliament's approval of the Bill. Until States containing not less than half the total population of the States, and representing half the seats allotted to them, have acceded to the Federation the new Federal Government of India cannot be brought into existence. In his provisional allotment of seats put forward as the basis of discussion the Viceroy has worked not merely on a population basis, but has taken into account "guns", tradition, influence and the historical importance of States.

What, then, are the difficulties which will face the Viceroy and what are the prospects for the new reforms?

A few facts will illustrate the immensity of the Viceroy's task.

The Indian States number 562 and have a population of nearly 70,000,000. They are not British territory and their peoples are not British subjects. They range in size from areas nearly as large as Great Britain to estates of only t few acres. Two-fifths of India belongs to the Princes.

The Viceroy will have to enter into negotiations with each of these 562 rulers and draw up with each a separate Instrument of Accession to the Federation.

Governing the whole of the complicated network of negotiation wil be the pledge given by the King-Emperor to the Princes in 1921, when he set up the Chamber of Princes, that it was his determination "ever to maintain unimpaired the privileges, rights and dignities of the Princes of India. This pledge remains inviolate and inviolable."

There will be a long process of bargaining. The first move was made by the Princes on Monday by their demand for modifications. Their desire will be to hand over their authority to the Central Government in as few "Federal" subjects as possible; the endeavour of the Viceroy will be to make the list of "Federal" subjects a wide one.

The Princes have not yet fully revealed their hand, but I understand that private advices reaching London leave no room for doubt that a sufficient number of Indian States will accede to enable the Federation to be established. The "21 gun" Princes, including "His Exalted Highness" of Hyderabad, regarded as one of the "key" states, are believed to be favourable to accession.

The Princes are out to make the best bargain they can, with the Viceroy—but they will come in.

BANGALORE WAGES WAR ON SLUM

Labour Colony Founded At Malleswaram

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, March 6.

Bangalore, the "City Beautiful" is not without its slums and in the words of a Sub-Committee of the City Municipal Council, which considered the question of housing of labour and other population in the City, "these slums are an eye-sore being ugly and repulsive". Such a state of things will not continue hereafter and the Municipality have taken now in right earnest the construction of a Labour Colony in the Malleswaram Extension and two houses have already been built.

LABOUR COLONY.

The construction of the Labour Colony, though the houses so built will give accommodation only to a small percentage of labourers, will come as a God-send, for the present condition of the housing of labour "is extremely scandalous". Single room tenements measuring 8 feet by 12 feet serving as kitchen, bath, bed-room and parlour for an average family of four or five people is the rule. And the rent thereof is anywhere between Rs. 2 to 4 per month. The floors are generally damp, the ceilings broken and leaky, the entire place ill-ventilated and stuffy. The tenements are invariably studded and the locality is neither decently approachable nor free from foul smells and scattered rubbish. "The huts in some places are aggravated forms of such disgraceful residences, being low built, dark, inflammable, marshy and infested with mosquitoes. They represent the depth of human degradation in the matter of housing and are a standing disgrace to all lovers of humanity.

In view of the above remarks of a Sub-Committee of the Council itself, the Municipality deserves the grateful thanks of these poor and miserable people for any attempt at securing for them decent human habitation.

LOAN FOR CONSTRUCTION.

The general idea of the scheme of the Municipality is to construct 250 houses out of the loan of one lakh of rupees sanctioned by the Government for this purpose and rent out at a reasonably low rate.

The cost of each house will be Rs. 180. It is intended to make this block of labour houses self-contained by providing the necessary latrines, bathing places and open spaces to serve as playgrounds for children. There will be filter water supply and electric lighting. The open spaces have been generally distributed. The construction of each house will be such as to secure clear openness all round each structure. Ideal sanitary conditions will prevail in so far as fresh perflation and thorough circulation of air is concerned.

Further, the very desirable intention of encouraging a little bit of remunerative gardening, which will also incidentally serve to absorb the foul liquid and solid wastes from each house will have ample scope for being successfully worked out. Each block of 24 houses or thereabouts will have a set of latrines and baths. These will be so constructed as to be capable of being converted into flush ones as funds permit for having underground sewers. To keep down the cost, the design of the houses has been modelled on the hut in which such labourers usually live, while having all its simplicity it aims at removing all the defects as far as possible, securing greater comfort and permanence.

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SEVERAL CHANGES IN FRONTIER VILLAGE COUNCIL BILL

Three Separate Notes Of Dissent Appended To Select Committee Report

PESHAWAR, (By Mail).

The Select Committee on the North-West Frontier Province Village Council Bill has made several changes necessitating its republication.

Three separate notes of dissent have been appended to the report.

One by Rai Sahib Mehrchand Khanna and the other by Nawab Hamidullah of Toru do not support the grant of judicial powers to the proposed Village Councils. Nawab Hamidullah says, it is enough by way of training in the art of self-government to allot such functions and powers to the Village Councils as are at present allocated to other local bodies. The stage in which the society at present exists does not admit of delegating judicial powers at all.

Rai Sahib Mehrchand Khanna says the Bill is calculated to invest the Councillor with a dual capacity viz., that of a prosecutor and a judge. This he says, is against all canons of jurisprudence.

As for clauses 21 to 30 in chapter four he has serious objections to their enactment on fundamental ground. According to him it would not be incorrect to describe it as an attempt to reinforce the Frontier Crimes Regulations in the rural areas in another veiled form. If the public opinion has been considered to be so strong on this point as to incline the Local Government to notify the suspension of the Frontier Crimes Regulations, it will mean nothing short of giving with one hand and taking with another if this present chapter four is allowed to be brought on the statute book.

WHY DEBATE THAT CLAUSE?

The third note of dissent is signed by Sir Abdul Qaiyum Khan Mr. Ghulam Rabbani, the sponsor of the Bill, and Sardar Raja Singh, the Legal Remembrancer who are of the opinion that clause fifteen which the majority has thought fit to delete, should remain a part of the Bill. This clause defines certain duties which the village council may perfom within the village when so directed by the Local Government. The duties include regulation of water supply to fields, visiting and inspecting schools, recommending school hours to be observed in summer and winter, granting casual holidays to pupils and teachers subject to the rule of the Education Department and disbursing of grants made by the District Board for proper maintenance and ordinary repairs of such schools. District Board roads and general hygienic improvements of villages in the Council's jurisdiction.

LOCAL OPTION BILL

The Select Committee on Rai Sahib Mehrchand Khanna's Local Option Bill has so changed the Bill that it also requires republication. This Bill is intended to provide for the restriction of the sale of intoxicating liquor according to the wishes of local bodies. Clause nine of the Bill, which defines conditions regarding sale of foreign liquor, has been deleted in the Select Committee by a majority to which Khan Ghulamrabbani Khan, Sardar Raja Singh and the Hon'ble Sir Abdul Qaiyum Khan, Minister, dissented.

The provisions of the Bill, according to this clause, shall not apply to the sale of foreign liquor but when an empowered local body has prescribed a maximum number of licensed shops under section four or section five or has prohibited the sale of liquor under section five and the Local Government is satisfied that the object of such prescription or prohibition is being evaded by the sale of foreign liquor in the local area concerned, the Local Government by a rule under section 58 of the Punjab Excise Act of 1914 shall prohibit the Collector from granting licence for sale of foreign liquor in the said local area except in accordance with the terms of such resolutions as such empowered local bodies may have passed or may pass in respect of country liquor or with the special sanction of the Local Government.—A.P.

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IMMEDIATE RELIEF TO AGRICULTURISTS

Mr. Chetty's Demand In Madras Council

MADRAS, March 9.

The Madras Council to-day took up voting on demands for grants. The Revenue Member moved a grant of Rs. 17,27,300 under the head Land Revenue (reserved).

Mr. Ramalingham Chetty, Deputy Leader of the Opposition, moved that Rs. 37,500 for the pay of establishments be omitted with a view to asserting the right of the Council to withhold grants until their grievances were redressed.

The speaker strongly protested against the refusal of Government to give adequate remission of land revenue, and described the conditions of agriculturists as deplorable, particularly in the Ceded Districts and Malabar. He appealed to Government to reduce the scale of officers' salary and grant immediate and substantial relief to the ryots.—A.P.

Question Of Valuation Of Jewellery Fully Discussed

Magistrate Severely Criticises Evidence Of Dwarkadas, The Valuer

Witness Who Betrayed "Inexplicable 'Volte Face'," And A "Convenient Memory"

The following is the continuation of the summary of the judgment of Mr I S Haji in what is known as the Petit case. Previous instalments appeared in the issues of 4th, 6th and 9th instant:—

The Magistrate passed very severe strictures on the evidence of Dwarkadas Jagalkishore, the principal eye-witness on whom the prosecution had relied to prove that there was left in the possession of Mrs. Gulbai Petit, a very large quantity of jewellery in November 1929 after he had made a selection of the ornaments to be pledged with the P. I. Co. (Provident Investment Co.)

Important issue which arose from his evidence was whether Mrs. Gulbai had shown to Dwarkadas valuable jewellery other than the 32 pieces which were selected and pledged with P I Co. The Magistrate observed the prosecution had solely relied on the evidence of Dwarkadas to prove this fact, although it had been admitted that Harilal Amichand, clerk of Dwarkadas, and Baboobhai Bhagwandas—valuer on behalf of Mrs. Gulbai—were also present at the valuation of the jewellery at "Chateau Petit." They were not called to support the story told by Dwarkadas in Court.

Dwarkadas had stated that a trunk which contained 40 boxes of jewellery was brought at the request of Mrs. Gulbai, and was opened with a key by Mrs. Dinbai. The latter handed boxes of jewellery from that trunk to Mrs. Gulbai one by one. Mrs. Gulbai opened each box of jewellery and after looking at its contents handed it over to him for valuation. Dwarkadas valued it, and made a note of its description in a list and returned the jewellery to Mrs. Gulbai. Harilal Amichand also made a list at Dwarkadas' dictation. Baboobhai Bhagwandas also examined all the ornaments which were valued by Dwarkadas, and had a note made of them by a clerk who accompanied him.

SMALL STEEL TRUNK AND LEATHER BAG.

Dwarkadas had further stated that of the 40 boxes of jewellery submitted to him he selected 20 of them, which he valued at Rs. 1,40,000 and returned the other 20 boxes to Mrs. Gulbai, which were then put back into the trunk. Mrs. Gulbai then asked a young lady, who was also present there at that time, to fetch a small steel trunk and a leather bag. There were 25 boxes of jewellery in that trunk and 15 boxes in the leather bag. He selected six pieces out of the 25 boxes of jewellery from the trunk valued at Rs. 40,000. And from the bag he selected three pieces of jewellery the value of which brought the total to Rs two lacs.

Referring to the ornaments rejected, Dwarkadas stated that there was a difference of opinion about the value of these ornaments, between himself and Baboobhai, and therefore he had not accepted those ornaments to be pledged with the P I Co, but the value of the ornaments rejected, he stated, "was much larger than the value of the ornaments selected by him for the P I Co."

Dwarkadas thereafter handed over to Mr F E Dinshah the Gujrati list which he had prepared at the time of the valuation. An English translation was made of it and Dwarkadas signed it in the presence of Mr Dinshah. The Magistrate observed, "apart from the Gujrati list there was no other writing or record with regard to the 32 articles he selected. He also admits that he made no list of the articles examined but not selected by him. In the list prepared by him the ornaments were entered in the order he valued them." The list was prepared in November 1929.

IS IT PRODIGIOUS MEMORY.

Commenting on that evidence the Magistrate said "Dwarkadas has deposed to these details and particulars on April 13, 1934. Has Dwarkadas a prodigious memory? Can his bare word and uncorroborated evidence be relied upon? In his cross-examination Dwarkadas' memory does not appear to stand by him. He admitted that he could not remember the names of the parties for whom he valued jewellery in 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1933 without reference to his books. He also did not remember either the values he put upon or the number of the ornaments that he valued for Mr. Dinshah in 1933. He even did not remember the month in which he valued the ornaments in 1933. He remembers an instance in 1933, but he admitted that he did not remember either the number or their description nor the value of each individual ornament."

Referring next to the story of the rejected ornaments, Mr. Haji stated that there was no corroboration of that from Mr. Dinshah. But in order to support the theory of "rejected ornaments," Dwarkadas was asked in re-examination why the ornaments were rejected, and he said because they were not readily saleable. This statement, the Magistrate observed, "categorically contradicts himself, as he said in his cross-examination that the rejected ornaments were also saleable."

SERIOUS AND FATAL ADMISSION.

As to the four valuable ornaments which Dwarkadas had left behind on account of the difference of opinion in valuation between him and Baboobhai, the Magistrate observed, Dwarkadas in his cross-examination on April 20, 1934 had made a serious admission which was fatal both to the prosecution case and to his own veracity. He says, "I had no conversation with Mr. Dinshah about the ornaments that Mrs. Gulbai placed aside. I had no conversation with Mr. Dinshah up to now about the four ornaments over which there was a difference of opinion between me and Baboobhai. Mr. Gray has not questioned me about the valuation of the ornaments at "Chateau Petit," nor have I seen Mr. Gray about these ornaments. I don't discuss other people's business matters with which I am concerned with outsiders. I had no occasion to discuss this (what occurred at "Chateau Petit") matter with any other person."

Dwarkadas was hopelessly contradicted by Mr. Dinshah and Mr. Gray. Mr. Dinshah said that Dwarkadas had told him that with respect to valuation of some out of the large number of ornaments there was a difference of opinion between him and accused No. 1's valuer, and, therefore, they were left out. Mr. Gray, on the other hand, said that he had occasion to talk about accused No. 1's ornaments to Dwarkadas about 8 or 10 times between 1929 and 1934.

COR OBORATION LACKING.

Dwarkadas had also referred to a particular lot of ornaments which Mrs. Gulbai had not shown to him, but of that there was no corrooration whatsoever from the evidence of Mr. Dinshah.

Proceeding next to deal with that part of his evidence which related to the value and description of the four ornaments which formed the subject matter of the charge, Mr. Haji said: Dwarkadas not only described them with meticulous accuracy but also remembered their respective value, put by him and Baboobhai, without the aid or reference to any note or record. He stated from his memory as follows:—

(1) pair of diamond 'goshwalla' pear-shaped diamonds (ear-rings). I valued this pair at Rs. 25,000 whereas Baboobhai valued the pair at Rs. 40,000.

(2) Necklace of pearl buttons with pearl 'suznis' and small diamonds. I valued the piece of jewellery at Rs. 20,000 whereas Baboobhai valued it at Rs. 30,000.

(3) One emerald ring (single stone) I valued this at Rs. 20,000 and Baboobhai at Rs. 40,000.

(4) Necklace of pearl button, pearl 'suznis' and diamonds. I valued this at Rs. 15,000 and Baboobhai valued it at Rs. 25,000.

"A CONVENIENT MEMORY."

This effort on the part of Dwarkadas showed that he had a very convenient memory, as he had admitted that he could not give either the description or the value of ornaments which he had selected in 1932, without referring to his notes. Moreover, he admitted that he had not made any note of these four ornaments when he saw them last in November 1929.

Another material contradiction in his evidence, the Magistrate pointed out, was that he had stated during his examination that the 'goshwallas' were left out owing to a difference of opinion as to their value; but seven days later when he was further examined he stated that: "he selected the goshwallas" to be included in the ornaments that were to be pledged with the P. I. Co. but owing to a difference of opinion as to their value he left them out. Then again the description given by Dwarkadas of the 'goshwallas' was that it consisted of two parts, the upper and the lower, each part contained a diamond. Bhide, who claimed that he had seen the ornament in February or March 1931 stated that in the upper portion there were precious stones the number and colour of which he did not remember, and yet he had drawn a sketch of the ornament. Narbehram who had accompanied Bhide, described the upper portion of the ornament as studded with green or red stones. So even in the description of the ornament Dwarkadas stood contradicted.

IMPORTANT OMISSION.

There was also an important omission, Mr. Haji said, on the part of the prosecution in that they had not asked Mrs. Gulbai during her public examination in insolvency, whether she had shown the four ornaments described by Dwarkadas to him. Mr. Coltman in answer to the Court as to why it was not put to her, frankly admitted that it was not put to her because, "this story had not developed."

The Magistrate before concluding his observations on the evidence of Dwarkadas, pointed out that in the list of innumerable instances whereby Dwarkadas' veracity could be put to strict judicial test, there was his statement relating to the selection of the last three items of ornaments from the leather bag. He had stated that after having selected ornaments from the two trunks which he valued at Rs. 1,80,000, he selected three ornaments from the leather bag which went to make up the total of Rs. two lacs. The list produced in Court completely falsified his statement as the value of the last three items was shown as only Rs. 6,600 and not Rs. 20,000.

INEXPLICABL VOLTE FACE."

Thus it was clear, the Magistrate said, that, "Dwarkadas' memory cannot be relied upon." His evidence is contradicted at every stage. His "volte face" in some instances are indeed inexplicable. The extent of absurdity in his evidence knows no bounds." Dwarkadas was asked whether any of the ornaments, mentioned in the two lists annexed to the letter addressed by Mrs. Gulbai to Mrs. Dinbai in April 18, 1928, were selected by him and included in the pledge to the P. I. Co. He prepared a list showing items on the right hand side, as those selected by him and the items on the left side which corresponded to those stated in the two lists annexed to the letter of Mrs. Dinbai (Ex: 57). Mr. Lam, counsel for Mr. P. B. Petit, had very rightly pointed out, the Magistrate said, "the effort Dwarkadas has made in falsely translating Ex: 57 in order to make the items tally with those described in the pledge to the P. I. Co. Dwarkadas was, however, not able to point out the four ornaments on which there was a difference of opinion as to their value and which, formed the subject matter of the charge, in Ex: 57.

Mr. Coltman had contended, the Magistrate observed, that the lists in Ex: 57 were made to evade probate duty. No such suggestion was made in the examination, nor in the re-examination of Mr. Kolah. Mr. Coltman's submission, if taken seriously, amounted to a veiled attack on Mr. Kolah, that he was a party with accused Nos. 1 and 2, to defraud the public exchequer. "If I accept this suggestion," Mr. Haji said, "I am afraid it would tantamount to an inferential verdict of criminal conspiracy against Mr. Kolah. Ex: 57 (the document) was attested by Mr. Kolah in 1928, when the prosecution was not even in its embryonic stage." The prosecution should have given an opportunity to Mr. Kolah to offer his explanation if they doubted the document.

"NOT ABOVE SUSPICION."

Dealing with the whole of Dwarkadas's evidence, the Magistrate said: "Dwarkadas, the only eye-witness, is not above suspicion. He is a "protege" of Mr. Dinshah and at the time he gave evidence he was a prospective borrower from the Bank of India. Dwarkadas is by no means an independent witness. On his own admissions he is a highly interested witness. He looks upon Mr. Dinshah as his patron. He was questioned whether he personally or his firm was indebted to the P. I. Co. This question was strongly objected to by Mr. Munshi, who then appeared for the prosecution. Although the Court over-ruled the objection yet Dwarkadas declined to answer this question. The Court, however, ordered that he should answer this question. He then admitted: "We are indebted to the P. I. Co. to the extent of Rs. 85,000 on security of landed property for the past two or three years.

Mr. Gray has admitted having given him "cherrimiri." Mr. Gray has also stated that in 1934 he had a proposal from him to open business transactions, and when Mr. Gray gave evidence on 5th October 1934, those proposals were under negotiations. Then on the 10th October 1934, Mr. Gray further said as follows:—"The amount of the proposed loan to Dwarkadas Jugalkishore's family is according to my recollection Rs. 40,000." Further he says: "The application is no longer pending as I have decided to take no further action."

"ACTED AS INFORMANT."

In my opinion Mr. Haji said: "Dwarkadas has acted as an informant for his personal gain. To rely on his evidence under the circumstances which I have fully discussed above, is tantamount to total denial of justice to the accused. For the reasons given above I disbelieve his evidence. Excepting the fact that he valued the jewellery that accused No. 1 pledged with the P. I. Co., the rest of his evidence is a false concocted story."

(To Be Continued).

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JAP COMPETITION TELLS ON EMPIRE TRADE

Leading Bombay Cycle Importer Gives Comparative Figures

From last place on the list Japan has not only progressed to the second place among the countries exporting cycles and cycle-parts to India but has also practically eliminated France and Germany from the field.

Even imports from Great Britain and the Empire in 1933-1934 were reduced by almost 50 p.c. as compared with the figures for 1929-1930. Losses to other countries were gains to Japan as she sold 51.5 times as many cycles in 1933-1934 as she sold in 1929-1930.

JAP. COMPETITION TELLS

"Great Britain and the Empire are so far the largest exporters of cycles and cycle-parts to India," declared one of the leading importers of cycles and cycle-parts in Bombay to a representative of the "Associated Press", "but it is becoming increasingly difficult for them to maintain their position in the face of Japanese competition".

While cycles imported from Great Britain and the Empire almost maintained the same level of prices during the last four years, the reduction in the prices of Japanese cycles in 1933-1934 was 33 p.c. as compared with those prevailing in 1929-1930. Thus though the increase in the number of cycles imported from Japan was 51.5 times, the value realised was only 15.9 times as much as that of 1929-1930.

The figures for the last four years show that the worst year for cycle trade was 1931-1932. The highest point during the four years was reached in 1929-1930. Depression in the trade became noticeable in 1930-1931 and it touched the lowest level in 1931-1932; then conditions became a little better and there was a gradual rise in the volume of trade. Japan did not, however, suffer from this depression.

BOMBAY BEATS BENGAL

It also appears that Bombay imports more Japanese cycles than Bengal, and that Bengal which used to be the largest importer of cycles in India has now yielded first place to Bombay. The number of cycles imported in Bombay in the year 1933-1934 was 28,210, while Bengal imported only 27,363 during the same period. The total value of the cycles imported in Bombay in 1933-1934 was Rs. 7,72,375, while for the corresponding period the value of cycles imported in Bengal was Rs. 8,06,882. By importing a greater number of Japanese cycles Bombay paid less for a much larger number of cycles than Bengal.—A.P.

SERIES OF BOOKS IN HINDI & URDU

U. P. Hindustani Academy Tries To Bring Up Popular Authors

The general secretary, Hindustan academy, U. P. writes:—

The Executive Committee on the advice of the Hindi and Urdu Literary Advisory Committees has resolved to publish a series of books for the general public on different subjects in popular Hindi and Urdu.

The object of the series is to provide popular books on various branches of arts and sciences. The price of each book in the series will be at Re. 1. The series shall be uniform in size, get up and form at, and each book will contain nearly two hundred pages.

PAY TO AUTHORS

The authors of the approved books will be paid royalty at the rate of 15 to 20 per cent of the sale of the book.

The manuscript should be submitted in a complete form ready for the press. The illustrations and sketches, maps etc. meant for inclusion in the work should accompany the manuscript. The authors should also send a synopsis of their manuscript along with their letter to enable the Committee to follow the contents.

The language of the book should as far as possible be free from studied inclusion of Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian words. The aim should be to present the subject in the language of the people for whom it is meant.

SUBJECTS

Except modern creative literature such as Poetry, Novel, Stories Essays etc. the series will include all subjects provided the presentation of the subject is scientific and systematic but not technical.

The first set of 6 books in Hindi and 6 in Urdu shall be published during the year 1936.

SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPTS

The manuscripts for publication during the year 1936 should be submitted to the Office of the Hindustani Academy under registered insured cover not later than September 30, 1935.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagun Shud 7, 1991.
Muslim: Jilhej 5, 1353.
Parsi: Meher 6, 1304.
Sunrise: 6h. 51m.
Sunset: 6h. 48m.
High Tide: 3-40, 17-02.
Low Tide: 10-06, 23-04.

Ranji Trophy Cricket Championship of India, final, Bombay vs. Northern India, Esplanade Maidan, 11 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Lecture on "The role of Birth Control in Public Health," by Mrs How-Martyn, Committee room of the Legislative Council, 7-15 p.m.

TUESDAY, March 12

Ranji Trophy Cricket Championship of India, final, Bombay, vs. Northern India, Esplanade Maidan, 11 a.m.
Bombay Presidency Branch of Indian Red Cross Society, 10th Annual General meeting, Government House, 12 noon.

WEDNESDAY, March 13.

Inter-communal (Vegetarian) dinner under the joint auspices of the Muslim Students' Union and the Youth Lodge, Theosophical Society, at the Blavatsky Lodge Terrace, at 7-30 p.m. "Madame Halide Edib Hanum will be the guest of honour and the Hon. Mr. Justice Faiz B. Tyabji will preside.

Public lecture by Madame Halide Edib, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar to preside.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Annual General meeting, Governor attending, Ballard Estate, 11-30 a.m.

THURSDAY, March 14

Bombay Presidency Women's Council (Public Health Committee): Lecture by Dr. Miss G Doctor on "The Health of the School Child", Bowen Memorial Hall, 6-30 p.m. The lecture is open to the public

FRIDAY, March 15

Bombay Millowners' Association, annual general meeting, Patel House, 11-30 a.m

"B. P. T. INDIAN OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION."

The Annual Dinner of the Association will be held to-day (Monday) at 8 p.m. at the B. P. T. Sports Club, Thackersey House, Ballard Estate.

VITHAL SAYANA CIVIL HOSPITAL.

The foundation stone of the above Hospital at Thana will be laid by H. E. Lord Brabourne to-day (Monday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. E. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m (S.T.) when Ervad Framroze Ardeshir Bode will speak on "Gahambar Festivals—their philosophy and importance"

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Russian Ballet Company" Daily at 9-30 p.m.
REGAL—"The Merry Widow." Daily 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bombay Mail" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—Closed for Renovation.
CARLTON—"Treasure Island" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"The Lives of a Bengal Lancer". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Count of Monte Cristo" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Jan-Nisar" Time as usual.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Vengeance is Mine" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Indira, M. A." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Moulin Rouge" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Murder in Trinidad" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time Signal. Selection of Indian Music. (Marathi Records).
1 p.m. Available Market Rates. Selection of European Music. A Variety Show. Sponsored by the Gramophone Co., (H.M.V. Records).
2 p.m. Close Down.
6 p.m. Indian Ladies Hour: Miss Sumati Vasantrao Naik, B.A. Talk on "Leisure Moments".
6-30 p.m. Drama (H.M.V.). Vira Abhimannu.
7-45 p.m. Recitation from Shree Bhagwat Gita. By Pundit Luxumanrao Ogle.
8 p.m. European Programme: Empire Relay.
9 p.m. Time Signal. Indian Programme: General News in Hindi and Commercial News.
9-20 p.m. European Programme: Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-30 p.m. The Taj Symphonians and Creighton Thompson in the Studio.
11 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. Arthur Salisbury and his Orchestra, relayed from the Savoy Hotel, London.
8 p.m. England vs. Canada. A summary of the first two periods, followed by a running commentary on the last period of the International Ice Hockey Match by R. T. Bowman. Relayed from the Empire Pool and Sports Arena, Wembley.
8-30 p.m. The B. B. C. Empire Orchestra. Leader, Daniel Melsa. Conductor, Eric Fogg.
9-15 p.m. Sports Talk.
9-30 A Sonata Recital. E. J. Shadwick. (Violin) and Wilfred Parry (Pianoforte).
10 p.m. The News and Sports Results.
10-20 p.m. The Gwauncaegurwen Junior Prize Band. Conductor, Dan Lloyd.
10-45 p.m. Troise and his Mandoliers with Don Carlos (Tenor).
11-15 p.m. Close Down.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF SHIPPING KNOWLEDGE

Under the auspices of the above Society Prof. Coareia Fernandez of St. Xavier College will deliver a lecture on "Place of Shipping in National Economy" at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Monday) at Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Mr. Manu Subedar, President, The Indian Merchants' Chamber, will preside.

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To-day 9-30 p.m.
To-morrow 6 & 9-30 p.m.
"THE MAGIC FLUTE"
"SYLPHIDES"
"PROMENADE"
DIVERTISSEMENTS
Change of Programme From Wednesday, 13th

Madame Halide's Lecture At Cowasji Jehangir Hall

INTER-COMMUNAL DINNER ON WEDNESDAY

Under the joint auspices of the Muslim Students' Union, the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society and other sister organisations, Madame Halide Edib, the well-known Turkish patriot and authoress, will deliver a public lecture on Wednesday the 13th instant at 4 p.m. (sharp) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, the Vice-Chancellor, will preside.

Inter-Communal Dinner

As Madame Halide Edib, who was expected to arrive on Tuesday, will come to Bombay on Wednesday, 13th instant, the inter-communal dinner, in her honour, organised by the Muslim Students' Union will be held on Wednesday, 13th instant at 7-30 p.m. (sharp) at the terrace of the Blavatsky Lodge. The Hon. Justice Faiz B. Tyabji will preside.

SIR SULEMAN CASSUM MITHA'S GARDEN PARTY

To meet Madame Halide Edib, the Hon. Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha will give a Gardeu Party at his residence at 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday, 13th instant.

PUBLIC MEETING AT COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, under the auspices of the Citizens' Committee, will be held on Tuesday March 12 at 6-30 p.m. in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, Fort, to accord reception and bid farewell to Madame Halide Edib Hanum, when she will give her experience of her Indian tour and also deliver her farewell message to the country before her departure on March 14.

Mr. Hooseinally M. Rahimtoola, Mayor of Bombay, will preside.

Front seats will be reserved for ladies.

The above meeting will be held if Madame Halide, who is now at Wardha, is able to arrive in Bombay on Tuesday morning. The exact time of her arrival will be published in to-morrow's paper.

In case Madame Halide Edib is able to arrive on Tuesday she will address the members of the Anjuman-i-Khawateenai Islam at 3 p.m. at the Unity Club and the members of the the Bombay Presidency Women's Council at the Princess Mary Gymkhana at 5 p.m.

HALIDE EDIB TO SEE MAHATMA

Leaves For Wardha In Response To Wire

(From Our Correspondent)
HYDERABAD (Dn.) Mar. 9

Madame Halide Edib Hanum who was here on a short visit for delivering the Osmania University extension lectures left for Wardha last night.

During her stay she had an interview with Princess Dureshwar, daughter of the ex-Khalif. She also delivered an address before a large gathering of ladies at the Hyderabad Ladies' Recreation Club.

According to her original programme she was to leave for Aurangabad to see the famous caves of Ellora and Ajanta but owing to her having received a wire from Gandhiji she cancelled her programme and left for Wardha.

SOCIALIST VICTORY IN B.P.C.C. BYE-ELECTION

Both Vacant Seats In "E" Ward Captured

The Congress Socialists have captured two more seats on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, as a result of a bye-election for two seats, from the E Ward (Byculla) District Congress Committee.

The vacancy on the B. P. C. C., was caused by the absence of two members for two consecutive months, and they ceased to be members "ipso facto" (by rule No. 17). Both the former members were not Congress Socialists

The elections were held on Sunday at the office of the E Ward District Congress Committee.

There were originally eight contestants for the two seats, but five of them withdrew, leaving three candidates in the field.

The voting was as follows:—
Mr. Abdul Hamid (Con. Soc.) 758.
Mr. Abdul Majid Halim (Con. Soc.) 454.
Mr. M. S. Chillap 351.
The first two candidates were declared duly elected.

PROTEST AGAINST NEW SITE OF LIQUOR SHOP

Cavel Street Residents Object To Removal To Vieges Street.

At a meeting held by the residents of Cavel Street on Sunday night a resolution recording their emphatic protest against the removal of a liquor shop from its former place and shifting it on to Dr. Viegas Street was adopted. Mr. Kamal R. Bhende presided.

The resolution explained that the removal of the shop from the former place caused, or was liable to cause, great hardships, harassment and obstruction to the people frequenting the Municipal Recreation Ground and a temple opposite the liquor shop.

Another resolution authorising the President of the meeting to forward the above resolution to the proper authorities was also passed.

Among those who spoke on the occasion were Messrs. Sunderdas Morarji M G Vyvaharker, Yaswant K. Parelkar, Naravan B Deshpande, Rajendranath Sharma and Krishna Rao Deshpande.

Official And Social

The Governor of Bombay was present at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta Dinner on Saturday.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE ANNUAL SPORTS

The annual athletic sports of the Davar's College of Commerce were held on Saturday on the Oval. The day's Card provided 17 Events which were keenly contested and close finishes were witnessed.

Mr. F. D'Souza secured the highest number of points in Championship Events annexing the Cumbatta Championship Challenge Cup for the year.

Mr. V. Gordon secured the second highest number of points securing late Mr Dinshaw D. Nasikwalla second Championship Challenge Cup.

In 440 Yards' Championship Event Mr. E. D'Souza broke the tape first, winning Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Challenge Cup while Mr. E. D'Souza beat his opponents easily in One Mile Race securing Mrs. Sodawaterwalla Challenge Cup. In the 100 Yards' Race Mr. E. D'Souza and Mr. F Byrne-Smith were close rivals for first place, the former however annexed yet another Cup, namely, late Dinshaw Panthakee Challenge Cup reserved for the Event.

These Challenge Cups and numerous other prizes will be distributed in the College Social Gathering to be held on the 23rd March in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

BERAR REPRESENTATIONS TO FEDERATION OF INDIAN CHAMBERS

The following gentlemen will represent the Berar Chamber of Commerce, at the Session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, at New Delhi on 30th and 31st instant:—Seth Gopaldasji Mohota; Seth Vallabhdasji Rathi; Sjt. Brijlalji Biyani, and R. B. G. R. Kothare. Mr. R. N. Jha, the Secretary of the Chamber has also been deputed to attend the meeting.

MASS MEETING OF G.I.P. WORKERS.

Under the auspices of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, Bombay Branch a mass meeting of the workers wil be held to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the maidan opposite to the Matunga (G. I. P.) station to explain to the workers the step the Union has taken for removing the various grievances of the workers through the Legislative Assembly. Messrs. S. H. Jhabvalla will preside and Messrs Khedgikar, Pathak, Zulmiram Chaudhary, Bhuskute, Charles Mascarenhas, L. Merchant and others will speak.

J. N. TATA'S FOUNDER'S DAY

Foreman Speaks On Industry's Progress

The following speech was delivered by Mr. Abdul Gani, General Foreman, Pig Casting Machine and VicePresident, Metal Workers' Union, Jamshedpur in Mr. Keenan's bungalow at a tea party arranged in commemoration of the late J. N. Tata's Founder's Day on Sunday, 3rd inst. in the course of which, it is stated:—

Some ten years ago we had fears whether this infant industry would at all be able to reach the present position and status and come out successful in the keen competition, which it had to face with the industries from outside. Europe and other industrially advanced countries took for more than 200 years to bring their Steel Industry to a stabilised condition but this Company, though started only about 25 years back it is now in a position to compete with them. Our Industry would not have been able to reach this stage but for the best and sincere efforts put in by our General Superintendent, Mr. J. J. Ghandy and Mr. J. L. Keenan, our General Manager.

MY MEMORIES

In collecting my memories of my good old days when the present General Manager was the General Foreman of Blast Furnaces, I have had the good opportunity of working under him as a Shift Foreman. There used to be frequent breakdowns of the furnaces that it was due to disproportionate charging of coke and ore and when I requested him once again why we should not adjust properly, I was told that we should not interfere in such matters but that we must carry out instructions of our superior officers. After some years Mr. Keenan became Superintendent of Blast Furnaces and then later, he was made General Superintendent of the Works. During this period, I used to take the liberty of seeing him on several occasions. On one such occasion, I requested him to do some good for the workmen and to my pleasure the generous General Superintendent has assured me that he would certainly consider about it no sooner he finds himself free from certain important matters in connection with the competition the Industry had to face with the foreign competition.

TO STAND FIRST

I felt quite contented to hear of the reasonable argument of Mr. Keenan when he said that the Industry should be made to stand for the better interests of its workers. We have just recently seen that day when we have drawn 45 days' wages as bonus and Mr. Keenan has thus fulfilled his promise. The days of friction between the various departments are gone and we find to-day that there is such a splendid co-operation between the Management, the General Manager, the General Superintendent and the other superintendents which is responsible for the healthy growth and present progress of the Company. To-day we see all the Officers from the Blast Furnaces were the iron is extracted from the raw ores, the Duplex Plant and Open Hearth changing the Molten iron into steel and all the Mills where the Steel is shaped to the saleable products, all co-operating with each other in every respect. We do not find to-day the least discrimination of caste, creed or colour and the programme of Indianisation of the Company has rapidly progressed to the satisfaction of one and all.

In support of my statement here is a fine example set by the General Manager, Mr. Keenan in inviting us to-day—one and all, both high and low, Indian and non-Indian, representatives of both labour and Capital at a function to be enjoyed by all. It will be a matter of great pride to the other Industrialists to follow the example of Mr. Keenan, who has successfully achieved the ideals set forth by the greatest Industrialist late J. N. Tata. Not only here, both Mr. and Mrs. Keenan proved themselves to be worthy Christians (I mean a simple and loving beings) at the Church where they join their prayers with the men placed in a far lower position.

MRS. HOW-MARTYN'S LECTURES.

Mrs. How-Martyn will deliver a lecture to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "Birth Control" under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council at the Town Hall. She will deliver another lecture on "the roll of Birth Control in Public Health" to the members of the Legislative Council in the Committee rooms of the Council Hall to-day (Monday) at 7-15 p.m. (S.T.).

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Reserve Bank Shares

Just at this moment when people are a little enthusiastic over the shares of the Reserve Bank, it would be well to recall the warning of the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

Presiding more than a month ago over the annual general meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber Mr. Manu Subedar said: "I am sure the Reserve Bank with its resources will be equal to the task in meeting any resistance from outside, but, what is to be guarded against, is the acquisition of controlling interests in the Reserve Bank by alien interests..... No provisions have been made for separate register of holdings of shares by Indians and non-Indians. The division of the share holding, apparently on the principle of justice, appears to have been in order to prevent the dominance of monetary centres like Bombay and Calcutta. I would appeal to every patriotic Indian under the present circumstances to apply for the shares of the Reserve Bank of India and to hold them even if the temptation of a premium arises."

This caution ought to be of a special significance at this time when already the air is thick with rumours of remarkable offers of premium even before the date of tendering the share applications has expired.

It must be obvious to anyone that retaining as many shares in the hands of the Indians as possible is of greater importance than indiscriminately seeking profit irrespective of consequences.

Our Legislative Council

One can have an idea as to what the Bombay Legislative Council is and what its elected members are like, when one takes into consideration that one of the members said the other day that one peg of whisky was equal to one ounce of butter. This he said in support of Government's excise policy. During the discussion of the Excise policy, it was noteworthy to hear a few members recollect the good old days when the Swarajists were inside the Council and made themselves felt. There is little doubt that the present Council will be soon replaced and practically few from those that are inside now will be elected at the next general elections, since the Congress candidates would be contesting them. One only pities the Official Reporters who have to take down the bad English of not a few speakers, which sometimes makes them forget the good English that they know. The interest that the Councillors take in the proceedings of the House could be judged from the fact that on Saturday at 10 a.m., when the Council ought to have begun its deliberations, not more than 17 members were present and they had to wait for six minutes before the quorum was complete.

Our Rajkot Letter

ARYANS WERE THOROUGH COMMUNISTS

All "Varnas" Worked For Common Benefit, Says Arya Samajist

(From Our Correspondent.)
RAJKOT, March 9.

The Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, the heir apparent of Gondal, a number of barristers, ex-Dewans of Morvi and Junagadh and several minor chiefs and talukdars, besides the local gentry attended the inter-caste wedding of Miss Indiraben Bhagwanji and Sheth Jasbhai Lalbhai Balika on Thursday, 7th instant. The bridegroom is an Ahmedabadi mill-agent, while the bride was an inter-arts student of the Fergusson College.

DAYANAND ANNIVERSARY

Several Arya Samaj Missionaries from Cawnpur together with Shree Chandrakantji, Acharya of Songadh Gurukul with his troops and Swami Satchitanandji have come here to attend the Dayanand Anniversary celebrations.

A meeting was held yesterday in the Lakhaji Raj Memorial Hall, Mr. P. L. Chudgar presiding.

Swami Satchitanandji, in tracing the history of communism, remarked that the early Aryans were thorough communists in actions. Every class whether Brahmin, Vaishya, Kshatriya or Shudra worked for the general uplift and there was nothing like personal property or possession. There were no hereditary rulers or masters and even when they were, they had to bow to the wishes of the ruled. Religion, in those days, meant what appealed to common sense. He condemned the present-day tactics of religionists who, in the name of religion, argue the usefulness of child-marriages futility of widow re-marriages and such other social evils.

DAYANAND AND HARIJANS.

Shree Chandrakanji expressed great satisfaction at the recent awakening among the Hindus in general for the uplift of Harijans who form the lowest layers in society. He remarked that this spade work was not enough. The Harijans deserve much better treatment at the hands of Savarnas.

The president, concluding emphasized that the late Swami Dayananda Saraswati lived and died for Harijans and Hinduism owes the revival of Catholic outlook in reforming the existing evils to his efforts.

FLORENCE INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW

This year the Florence International Horse Show will take place between the 14th and the 19th of May. It will thus coincide with the period of most extensive reductions granted by the Italian railways.

The presence of a large number of foreign riders is already assured as well as that of the best horsemen from every part of Italy. The prizes exceed Lire 70,000 in value.

As is well-known, the Florence Horse Show is one of the outstanding events of the Florence Spring, bringing together the 'elite' of the world sport and fashion from all the principal countries of Europe.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1935

REPRESSION CONDEMNED

Government suffered one more deserved defeat in the Legislative Assembly last week over Mr. Aney's cut motion censuring their repressive policy. It is a pity that some elected members from the Independent Party failed to vote for the motion and that these included even Maulana Shaukat Ali. We certainly did not expect the Maulana to acquiesce in Government's policy of repression. However, despite the defection of some elected members, the censure motion was duly adopted by the House. Government may or may not change their policy in view of the Assembly decision. Their representatives' speeches in opposing the motion do not suggest a genuine change of heart. But it is clear that their policy is condemned by the country.

Neither Just Nor Expedient

The Opposition made it clear at the very outset that they had no sympathy with the terrorists proper. But they rightly made a difference between real terrorists and those whom certain police officials merely suspected of terrorist activities or sympathies. And they also rightly maintained that it was neither just nor expedient to detain numerous persons on mere suspicion for indefinite periods. As for the terrible forms that repression takes in certain parts of Bengal in the indiscriminate hunt for suspects, Government little realise how their policy is alienating millions in the province and the country and filling them with deep and bitter resentment. The continued incarceration of about seventy Civil Disobedience prisoners and the banning of several institutions which participated in the movement is apparently a milder form of repression but there is no justification whatsoever for continuing to punish these persons and institutions when the movement itself has been definitely called off.

Give Up Hostility

Government's excuse for still keeping in jail so many Congress prisoners and banning a number of Congress institutions is that these were guilty of violence in some form or other. That excuse is not borne out by facts unless Government unreasonably strain the meaning of the word "violence." Mr. Bhulabhai Desai declared that he could personally testify to the fact that "every one of those who were still kept in jail were being kept not because they had committed any violence but because they had incurred the displeasure of the officers." That is also the belief of the public in general. As regards institutions, too, Mr. Desai pointed out how several schools in Gujerat were still banned for merely possessing the names of Gandhi, Vallabhbhai and others. It is no defence for Government to say that they have already released hundreds of C. D. prisoners and removed the ban on numerous institutions. The question at issue is why any individual or body should continue to be punished. As for the fact, of which so much is made, that there are only about 70 men in jail, the small number is due far more to the suspension of the C. D. movement than to Government's generosity. Mr. Desai chanced to remark in the courseof his speech that Congressmen had sincerely offered a hand of friendship. A more accurate way of describing the situation is that Congress has suspended militant activities and expressed readiness to offer a hand of friendship if Government deal fairly and justly with it. If Governmen care to secure that friendship they must first drop every sign of hostility towards Congress and then resume negotiations with its leaders.

Britain Rearms

The estimates for the defence budget of the British Government, published in the last few days, mark a definite turning of the corner, which has naturally aroused strong criticism in the Commons. A definite and substantial addition is proposed to be made, in all branches of the defence provision, both in personnel and material, which has naturally swelled all of a sudden the cost of national defence. The financial wisdom of this additional provision it is, indeed, difficult for an outsider to assess precisely,—until at least the budget is presented to Parliament next month. But even assuming that there is going to be a surplus, on the existing basis of taxation in the United Kingdom, the proposed additions to the cost of national defence, not only would swallow it, but may even demand substantial addition to the tax-burdens. It may be that British financial authorities are expecting a measure of economic recovery, which may justify them in estimating, from the present taxes, an income sufficient to meet these added burdens; but if so, all that a mere student of international economic forces would be entitled to say is that there are not such obvious signs visible to him. It is equally impossible for him to say, if further taxation is necessitated by such additional expenditure on an unproductive and anti-social service and what items would be selected by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for special increase of the burdens. After the disclosures in the course of the unemployment debate in Parliament last month, and the result of Wavertree by-election, the Chancellor would have to pause—to put it no higher—before venturing upon additional taxation, if he desires in the least a new lease of life to his party in power.

But the point in this programme of re-armament, which specially interests an outside student is the provocation these measures are likely to offer to the neighbours and allies of Britain for a new race in Armaments. While an aerial Locarno has been negotiated with France only recently and while Germany and Italy are under invitation to join that system, the heavy additions made to the air arm of the British national defence cannot but cause serious misgivings to those upon whom Britain has hitherto been impressing the wisdom of disarmament. Similarly, the naval additions may also constitute a menace to those erstwhile friends of Britain, Japan and the United States, who have their own viewpoint and ambitions on such matters. True, both Japan and America are developing their naval construction at an alarming rate; but while in the United States, the spurt to construction may well be represented as so much additional employment in the country suffering acutely from unemployment, in Britain that form of consolation would hardly be admissible except as unmitigated sophistry. The provocation, therefore, implicit in these preparations, cannot but be taken as an alarming symbol of the immediate future. If the nations of Europe and America—not to mention Japan or Russia—continue their mad scramble for such unproductive and anti-social expenditure—what time their countries suffer from widespread unemployment and depression—the peace of the world would be most seriously imperilled. The projected visit of the British Foreign Minister to Germany has been postponed,—one wonders for what real reason. For the reported cold of Herr Hitler cannot really be so severe,—nor need Sir John Simon be so afraid of infection as to defer such an important visit, if the object thereof was truly what the world was led to believe,—a closer understanding between the principal countries of northern Europe. In these circumstances, the proposed additions to the British Defence Budget cannot but be considered to be an ominous sign for the continued maintenance of the peace of the world.

Seva Dal And Rifles

We wish Congress members had pursued the subject of the ban on the Seva Dal further than they did. Sir Henry Craik has already condemned the Government case by his own answers, but Congress members should have thoroughly exposed it. The weakness of the Government is quite obvious from Sir Henry Craik's persistence in being carefully vague. "Four local Governments had put a ban on it on the ground that it had been found to be a definitely revolutionary organisation and many of its leaders were intimately connected with terrorists"! Sir Henry does not specify the allegations in such a way that they could be checked.

He is studiously vague, and where he is not studiously vague he damns his own case. With the mechanical promptitude of a parrot he repeated the formula that "many of its leaders were intimately connected with terrorists". He forgot that, according to Government's own proclaimed opinion, terrorism obtains only in one Province and not in four. He complained that the Seva Dal taught boys "the use of weapons." That general statement was reduced, in reply to a question, to "rifles." Later that generalisation was modified to "at least one instance." The studied vagueness is still there. And for aught one knows, this modified allegation itself may experience further modification, if members, as we suggest, were to pursue the subject further.

STATE BUDGET OF U. S. S. R.

Improved Standard Of Living

(BY AZIZ AZAD.)

MOSCOW, Feb. 9.

After hearing the report of Mr. G. F. Grenko, the Peoples' Commissar of Finance of the USSR, the Central Executive Committee of the USSR accepted and affirmed, without amendment or opposition, the State budget of the USSR for the fiscal year of 1935.

One can readily understand the huge progress made by the USSR. in the field of peoples' economy by glancing at the evolution of her State budget during the course of the last four years. In 1928-29, the State budget of the USSR. amounted to only 6,654,100,000 roubles; in 1931 it increased to 20,341,900,000 roubles; while in 1932 a further increase was marked, the budget reaching to 30,574,2[illegible],000 roubles. In 1933 it had risen to 39,074,000,000 roubles; while the budget adopted for 1935 jumps as high as 65,900,000,000 roubles.

Rapid Economic Development

Such a rapid increase, which undoubtedly has no parallel in all the world, is first of all an obvious indicator of the rapid economic development of this country, with its ever-increasing industries and modernized agriculture.

The major portion of the budget for 1935, 35 billion roubles, or a little more than half, will be spent in the further increase of industries; while a considerable portion, 3,734,215,000 roubles, goes towards educating the people, 996,00,000 will go to the Health Commissariat; 19,000,000 roubles will be spent for physical culture; while 54,437,-000 roubles go for Social Insurance and the protection of labour.

The Commissariat for Defence (War) gets 10 p.c. of the entire budget, or 6½ billions of roubles. This increased sum (appropriation for 1934 was 5 billions, although, originally, only 1,600,000,000 roubles was scheduled to be expended in that same year) is explained by Mr Grenko, who gives three reasons:

(1) The increase in the number of Red Army men in connection with the war danger in the Far East, naturally called for additional sums with which to pay salaries, build barracks, etc.

2 The Commissariat of Defence has now to pay for its orders to industry normal prices; whereas formerly the Commissariat paid very low, special prices.

3 General increase of War equipment and introducing of modern technique in the Army. However, according to Mr. Grenko, this sum (6½ billion roubles) is not at all a large sum if we take into consideration the fact that it only amounts to but 10 p.c. of the budget. Also, Japan spent over 50 p.c. of her budget on war preparations while Poland spent about 40 p.c.

Higher Standard of Life

It is generally observed that the living conditions in this country are slowly, but steadily improving; while the buying power of the population is increasing, thus showing the general improvement of their conditions. Then too, the Soviet rouble is being stabilized. A few year ago people, although having plenty of money in their pockets, could hardly find even the most necessary of things to buy, while now, one can buy almost anything in the stores and shops of Moscow, as well as the other cities of the Union. Goods are generally of fair quality, al-

(Continued on page 10.)

OUR LONDON LETTER

Dr. Maud Royden, Mrs. Corbett Ashby And Lord Allen Are Making Earnest Efforts To Impress Upon Britain That The India Bill Is Unjust To And Most Unpopular In India

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, March 2.
(By Air Mail).

The dull progress of the committee stage of the India Bill was unexpectedly enlivened this week by the news from New Delhi that a meeting of the Princes had passed a resolution requesting "fundamental" alterations before they would enter the Federation.

The British diehards naturally seized on this with glee, and Sir Samuel Hoare was given a busy time of it in the House of Commons. He replied that from the meagre details so far available it was probable that the Princes' resolution had been based on misunderstanding that could and should easily be cleared up. Later news from New Delhi confirmed this view, and the general opinion is that the Princes have only been putting forward bargaining points. The Churchillian crowd worked strenuously, however, to make the molehill look as much like a mountain as possible. Lord Rothermere sent some more of his congratulatory telegrams to the princes. The "Morning Post" demanded Sir Samuel Hoare's resignation but did not fail to make a handsome apology to the India Secretary for starting the story that he had been on the long-distance telephone to one of the leading Princes, a story which, he says, made him "rub his eyes."

No Postponement

As soon as the House went into committee on the Government of India Bill on Tuesday Mr. Churchill rose and moved to report progress—that is, in effect, to adjourn the debate. He did so, of course, to comment on the resolution of the Princes. He took the closing paragraph of the resolution as a definite rejection of the Government's scheme for the Federation of India. He thought that the Government had now the happy opportunity of getting back to the broad proposals of the Simon Commission. Mr. Morgan Jones for the Labour party supported Mr. Churchill's motion. "We seem to be forging an instrument," he said, "by which the people of India were to be placed permanently under the ultimate indirect control of the Princes of India, and for that reason and to get greater clarity the Labour members support the motion to report progress." The House, however, decided, by an overwhelming majority, that the resolution of the Princes furnished no ground for postponing consideration of the measure.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's Warning

In the course of a letter to Mr. George Lansbury, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has placed on record the thanks of the Indian workers for the interest shown by the Labour Party on behalf of the Indian working class. Mr. Mehta was impressed by the earnestness of Mr. Lansbury's advocacy of India's cause. Mr. Lansbury's broadcast speech aptly described the Bill, wrote Mr. Mehta, as a "facade of make-believe democracy." Similarly in his speech at the Second Reading in the House of Commons Mr. Mehta was glad to find that the Labour Opposition leader had urged self-determination for India and had demanded a measure of Dominion Status. Mr. Mehta who is responsible for suggesting over 400 amendments to the several clauses of the Bill has informed the Labour Party that unless the Bill is drastically amended, to be literally overhauled, there is no prospect of its being worked in India. "In the absence of such an amended measure," wrote Mr.

(Continued on page).

Frankly Speaking

REVOLT IN GREECE

Owing to a confusing plethora of rumours, claims and counter-claims it is difficult to gauge the exact situation in Greece. But whether the "rebels" are losing and M. Venizelos is being hurried to Alexandria in a destroyer seriously wounded or whether the rebels are steadily gaining ground having captured certain key islands and even bombarded Salonika, what is obvious is that the revolt persists and persists at a stage where the chances are not definitely in favour of either party. Nor is there much to choose between them. M. Venizelos' victory may quite likely result in the liberalisation of internal administration in Greece. But it will also lead to international anxieties for, the triumph of Venizelos is bound to provoke grave suspicions in Italy and Turkey.

UNJUST REVALUATION.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Secretary Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee, states that in several villages of Bardoli Taluka the Annawari, which was fixed by the taluka officers before the publication of Government orders regarding the grant of remissions and suspensions in the frost affected areas, is being considerably enhanced since the publication of these orders and thus the poor farmers are deprived of the benefit which they could get under the Government orders. It is impossible, as Mr. Desai points out, "to believe that the Kharif crops improved during the last fortnight." We trust the Revenue Member will take immediate steps to remedy the grievances of the farmers. It is up to the local Congress leaders to take up the matter seriously with the officials concerned and avert flagrant injustice to the hard hit peasants.

EVASIVE AS EVER.

It was a most evasive reply that the Law Member gave to Mr. Satyamurti's question in the Assembly as to why the Government of India had decided to take part in the voting on the J.P.C. Report, while the local Governments had refrained from voting. Everybody knows that the officials in the Assembly as well as those in the local Councils have the right to vote and that the former chose to exercise the right while the latter did not. But the real question was why the former chose to exercise the right in a case in which the local Governments had thought it unfair to do so. The Law Member however, did not succeed in being equally evasive in dealing with the supplementary questions, when he had to mention some sort of excuse. He said that the Government thought the resolutions to be "objectionable". But the resolutions were not more "objectionable" than those in the local Councils. However, the best joke in this topic was the Law Member's solemn declaration that all officials vote according to individual conscience.

CHEAP OBJECTION

A great hullabaloo was sought to be raised by officialdom and its apologists the other day because Mr. Satyamurti was alleged to have declared that the Congress Party was out to destroy the prestige of the Government. Sir N. N. Sircar, however, has, in a way, attempted it more effectively than Congressmen. Resisting Professor Ranga's move for an adjournment motion over the Bengal Government's recent drive against Communists in Calcutta Sir N. N. Sircar urged technical objections which might have done credit to his obstructive talents in a court of law, but which, in a legislature, can only be regarded as the cheapest and pettiest methods of deliberate evasion involving discourtesy to the House itself. The present Assembly is not bound by the omissions of its predecessors and an urgent matter does not lose its urgency because the last Assembly did not regard it as such. This is such a common and elementary principle of Parliamentary procedure that by ignoring it Sir Nripendra has injured his own reputation as a Parliamentarian and also the prestige of the administration of which he is such an eminent and vehement representative.

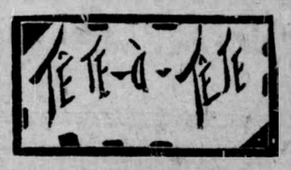
RUNNING AWAY

He injured, as we say, the prestige of the Government, because, as Mr. Joshi pointed out, these campaigns were undertaken under the provisions of the Central Legislature, the policy underlying the raids was Central Policy and the control exercised was Central control. In other words the Central Government were responsible for the policy, but when faced with the challenge to defend and explain their policy, they, instead of welcoming the opportunity—they owed it both to themselves and to the Legislative Assembly—through their spokesman, sought refuge behind sheer technicalities. We hope, however, that Professor Ranga and others will not allow the obstructionist tactics of Sir N. N. Sircar to prevail for long. And we are glad to learn that it is proposed to raise the issue again through a short-notice question.

—PRESS VIEWS—

Unfair Competition By Foreign Banks

One of the most valuable services rendered to the cause of India's economic progress stands to the credit of Mr. Manu Subedar, the present President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, who in his admirable Minority Report of the Indian Central Banking Inquiry Committee thoroughly exposed the unfair competition which was being carried on by foreign banks in India. One of the principal recommendations contained in Mr. Subedar's Minority Report was that foreign banks should be prevented—as they are in some countries—from carrying on ordinary banking business in India and should restrict their operations to the financing of the import and export trade of the country. At the time that this proposal was made, there were not wanting critics to pour ridicule on it although Mr. Subedar adduced ample evidence in justification of it. To-day the financial position of the leading Indian banks is, if anything, stronger than it was in 1931 and yet we have the testimony of two of the prominent among Indian bankers, Sir Pheroze Sethna and Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala both urging action identically on the lines recommended by Mr. Subedar in his Minority Report. The British and other foreign banks now established in India enjoy not only a virtual monopoly in the field of foreign exchange business and the financing of the foreign trade of the country, but with the large and cheap resources they command these banks are now increasing their hold in the internal banking business of the country to the detriment of the interests of indigenous banking institutions. It is necessary that effective action to check this competition should be taken immediately on the lines indicated by Mr. Manu Subedar. The new constitution may, on the plea of discrimination prevent measures being adopted to protect national interests. But whether the State adopts measures or not, the public at any rate can refuse if they are alive to their duty, to have any dealings with foreign banks and confine their patronage to indigenous institutions.—"Svadeshi"



"Maulana Shaukat Ali," says the A. P. report of Mr. Aney's cut motion "wanted to speak but the closure was applied. . ."

And the Maulana very properly decided to punish both parties by refusing to vote for either—as usual.

* * * *

"Sir Cowasji Jehangir congratulated Mr. Aney on his speech, which was worthy of a man of his high character and standing."—A. P. I.

Sir Cowasji remained neutral and Mr. Aney was saved from being compromised still further. But he must take the warning and be more careful in the future.

* * * *

Sir Henry Craik "would not hear of mis-begotten sympathy for terrorists."

Hear! Hear!!

And what about mis-begotten suspicion?

* * * *

Sir Nilratan Sircar wanted to know what was the issue between Government and Sir Cowasji Jehangir.

Why, the issue between subjective and objective aspects of one and the same thing. What a question to ask!

* * * *

Mr. Jamal Mahomed says in his telegram to Sir James Grigg, "If the exchange falls it would not be disastrous to Indian interests, but would prove most advantageous to Indian agriculture, industry and export trade."

Yes, yes. But isn't that the whole trouble?

* * * *

Sir Samuel Hoare is confined to his house with chill.

Herr Hitler developed cold because he shouted with joy over winning back the Saar, as the result of a plebiscite. What's the matter with Herr Hoare! Why should Sir Samuel develop a chill?

* * * *

Says Bhai Parmananda "I wish the Muslim members concerned frankly make the confession that they bartered their vote for communal considerations."

This is a case of the eager-to-be pot calling the kettle black.

Bhai Parmananda reminds one of some famous pronouncements of his beginning from Ajmer a couple of years ago.

* * * *

In April next, the Aligarh University Court is to elect a Vice-Chancellor, a Pro-Vice-Chancellor and a Treasurer.

The obvious choices, of course, are Atiya Begam Sahiba, Maulana Shaukat Ali and Sir Mahomed Yakub respectively or even otherwise.

* * * *

But in view of the controversies in the past and the likelihood of their being continued in the future it would, we think, be best to amalgamate the three posts in one and call upon Sir Fazli Husain to fill it.

* * * *

Indeed, the more we think of the suggestion the more enthusiastically we congratulate ourselves on its all-round brilliance.

(1) Sir Fazli, who is about to retire from the Education Membership of the Government of India will be an invaluable acquisition to the Aligarh institution.

(2) Fresh from educational leadership, etc. of the country, he will employ himself more usefully and enjoyably in Aligarh than elsewhere and otherwise, and

(3) The gain to the nation resulting inevitably from (1) plus (2) will be most considerable.

* * * *

A Judge in Stuttgart had sentenced a criminal to four years' hard labour and seven years' banishment.

Before the prisoner was removed to the cell, the Judge asked the usual question: "Have you any comment to make or wish to express before the sentence is put into operation?"

"Yes", was the answer, "I should prefer that the punishments be inflicted in the reverse order."

"Times" Sings To Hoare's Strain

No Justification To Say That Princes Want To Back Out Of Federation

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The debate in the House of Commons, which ended in the defeat of Mr. Churchill's motion, in spite of Labour support, by a majority of 283 votes to 89, should modify the first impressions made in this country by a resolution of the Conference of Indian Princes at Bombay. The Princes, who had obtained the advice of expert counsel and had studied a report drawn up by a Committee of their Ministers, decided that the Government of India Bill and the Instrument of Accession to the Federation in their present form, "and without satisfactory "modification of and alteration in fundamental "points," were unacceptable. These points were enumerated in "The Times" yesterday. They are certainly of great importance to the Princes, who naturally desire to safeguard their own position and the constitutional rights of the State by all possible means before they finally agree to enter the Indian Federation.

NATURE OF "FUNDAMENTALS."

In some cases, as our Delhi Correspondent points out, a close scrutiny of the relevant clauses of the Bill has shown that certain phrases may bear more than one interpretation. In others there have been misapprehensions of the real intention of the Joint Select Committee which framed, and of the Government which has introduced, the Bill. To the Princes these points are "fundamental"—in the sense that until they have been elucidated, interpreted, and, where necessary, modified they are not disposed to accept the Bill or the Instrument of Accession.

As the Attorney-General truly said yesterday, "differences were always fundamental until they were cleared up." It is quite unnecessary to suppose that these modifications or elucidations, if adopted, will make any "fundamental" change in the structure and intention of the Government of India Bill. Nothing in the resolution passed by the Conference of Princes confirms that supposition, though Mr. Churchill naturally made the most that he could of it.

NO "DUTCH AUCTION."

Obviously, as Sir Austen Chamberlain pointed out in one of the best speeches of the debate, there can be no "Dutch "auction" for the support of the Princes to the proposal of Federation. But, equally obviously, their apprehensions, whenever they prove to be well-founded, must be removed, and their views as to the redrafting of certain passages in the Bill must be carefully studied before it takes its final shape.

INSISTENCE ON SOVEREIGNTY.

There will fortunately be ample time for a careful examination of these points. They may be raised in Committee, or when the Bill reaches the Report stage, or when it is submitted to the House of Lords. Meanwhile it is important to remember that in respect of the Federal scheme itself the Princes still stand exactly where they stood before. They accepted it on condition that their rights and their sovereignty would not be impaired by their entry into the proposed Federation. The Government, as the Secretary of State emphasized in his speech, are prepared, and have always been prepared, to safeguard the position of the Indian States. Had the Princes "thrown in their hand," had they decided against entering an Indian Federation, they would have done much more than describe the Government's proposals as "not acceptable" in their present form, and suggest modifications, which will presumably be communicated to Parliament as soon as possible.

Their attitude is natural: they may not have had sufficient time to study the Bill as a whole: their desire for the clearest possible interpretation of the purport of some of its clauses is reasonable, and they have an unquestioned right to put before the Imperial Legislature their case for the modification of points in the Bill to which they take exception.

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR INFERENCE.

But this formulation of their criticisms of details of the Bill does not in the least justify the statement that they have turned their backs upon the whole business, or that they have any sympathy with the politicians in this country who would use them as catspaws in their endeavour to destroy the Government of India Bill. Still less does it justify Mr. Churchill's inference that Parliament, which has supported the principles of the Bill by very large majorities, should postpone the discussion in Committee of those clauses which refer to Federation. Any such interpretation of the Princes' resolution shows the grossest error in perspective.—London "Times."

"Lives Of A Bengal Lancer"

PROTEST AND AN APPRECIATION

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The following two letters appear in the "Spectator":—

To The Editor of "Spectator."

Sir,—As the author of the book from which the film "Lives of a Bengal Lancer" was made, I have not, perhaps, any particular right to answer Mr. K. S. Shelvankar, for I had nothing to do with the filming. But since your correspondent states that Hollywood has lent "colour and animation to the frozen prejudices of the most reactionary group of British statesmen," I venture to send you my own opinion of the picture. In doing so, however, I am not attempting to defend Hollywood against the charge of being an agent of British Imperialism: I think Hollywood speaks for itself, in quite unmistakable idiom.

Mr. Shelvankar, whom I take by his name to belong to the race that fought its way down into plains of India, there to found the imperishable culture of Aryavarta, rightly says that the issues between India and England are profoundly complicated. His Aryan ancestors were once aliens in India as much, or as little, as the British now are. To-day the Brahmins, by their influence and intellectual integrity, could do much to clarify the questions that divide and agitate the two countries. I am a nationalist myself, and I believe in nationalism for others. I want to see the various races of India administering their own affairs in their own various ways; but how is this to be achieved, in the near future at any rate, without an Indian Army officered by British officers? One day the Indian officers may be forthcoming, and perhaps the necessary trained personnel may be found wholly in India, but the plain fact is that it is not yet available. Even when it is available, it will come for many years (to judge by present indications) if not for ever from the martial races of India. To say this is not "romanticism of Empire," or vanity, or sanctimonious bombast, as your correspondent suggests, but just a fact. Why should it exasperate or humiliate the Indian spectator of the film? The men of the Bengal Lancers with whom I spent my youth were not exasperated or humiliated by being commanded by British officers: there was a real brotherhood in the regiment. A far better understanding existed between us than exists between the Indian "intellectual" and the "advanced" British politician, such as Mr. Lansbury, whose recent broadcast address seemed to me to be insufferably patronising towards India.

BALANCING FACTORS

India can give us as much as we give to her. We each have great need of the other. Without India we should be half ruined. Without the British, India would soon be riven between factions of her own fighting races. If we admit, without evasion or equivocation, these balancing factors in a difficult situation, then surely Mr. Shelvankar will admit that the British officers on the North-West Frontier of his country are engaged in an onerous and delicate task, and one not devoid of romance? There are many races in India who would grasp the sceptre of Empire if they could. The Pathans, for one, who once ruled at Delhi. And there are Hindus as well as Moslems whose tradition and whose present temper is not less martial than that of the two hundred thousand jolly potential pirates who live in the No-Man's Land between British India and Afghanistan. The Maharattas and Sikhs would no more consent to be ruled by 'babus' and 'banias' than would the Ghakkars and Tiwanas. Does Mr. Shelvankar suggest that any or all of these people should protect India without the assistance of the British? If so, he would find that they claimed a greater share of the control of the central government than the communal award has yet allowed them: indeed, the orators of Congress and the Legislative Assembly would find themselves in a very unenviable plight if they were deprived of British protection.

I agree with Mr. Shelvankar, however, that over-simplification is dangerous in discussing India; and I would not myself lay down the law about any of the political issues of the moment; but I do not think that the film in question does so either. I think, on the contrary, that the picture shows Indians of a fine type (of course it is a melodrama, and there is a villainous Indian as well as a traitorous Englishman) who ride and tent-peg and enjoy life like the men amongst whom I had the honour to serve for nearly nineteen years.

REPLY TO MISS MAYO

For too long the British public has been accustomed to think of the student and politician as the typical product of India. Nothing can be further from the truth. I am glad that the screen has now shown us something of the lives of the mountaineers of the North West. It will do something to dispel the idea—fostered by a well-known American lady writer—that the average Indian is a debauched weakling. There is naturally no one type in a country which is as populous as Europe, but I wish Hollywood would also "give colour and credence" to the yeoman peasants of the Punjab, the Rohillas of the United Provinces, the Rajputs with their long tradition of chivalry, and all the other stalwart races who are today living under the King's peace. I am sure that Millions of Indians will enjoy "Lives of a Bengal Lancer," and I wish that Hollywood—or better, Indians themselves—would make other films representing the lands of the Indus and Ganges as the sane and virile countries that they are.—I am, Sir, etc.,

F. YEATS-BROWN.

II

To The Editor of "The Spectator".

Sir,—I think it is quite time for someone to take up the cudgles from patriotic motives, so I gladly join forces with Mr. Shelvankar in condemning the film "The Lives of a Bengal Lancer," though our reasons are poles apart.

My complaint is that it seriously pretends to glorify our frontier forces, whereas it only succeeds in making them utterly ridiculous in the eyes of intelligent people. At the same time I am inclined to agree with him that Mohammed Ali is deserving of sympathy, for if ever victims deserved what they asked for, it was these three Hollywooden Lancers.

If patriotic flag-wagging must become a commercial proposition, then for Heaven's sake let our own people take it on. The sight of American actors trying to tell the world all about British officers is enough to make the gods weep. Let us pray that they won't start on our Navy next!

The world will learn a number of curious facts from this film; amongst others, that it is possible for a colonel not to know that his own son has been posted to his regiment and to insult the former regiment of a brother officer; that subalterns talk to their colonel with pipes in their mouths and invite each other to have a "drahp o' seahtch". That officers of this regiment deliberately desert in order to rescue a friend who has been captured by the guest of an "Aymeer" and taken across the "frahnteer". The film must be given due credit for the fine Californian scenery and photography, but even these do not excuse the torrents of praise by means of which the critics are deluding the public into thinking they see the real thing.

By describing as "a compliment to England" and "excellent propaganda for the British Raj" a travesty of frontier life, which has made successful capital out of the title (and nothing else) of a deservedly popular book, is not doing good service either to England or India.—I am, Sir,

TEIGNMOUTH.
Mount Elton, Clevedon, Somerset.

BOOKSELLERS HARD HIT

Appeal To M. L. A.'s To Move For Reduction Of High Postal Rates

The Publishers and Booksellers' Association of South India, Madras, have addressed the following letter to the Members of the Legislative Assembly, requesting them to represent their hardships due to high postal rates and to move in the matter for a reduction thereof:

The letter states:—

The present postal rates for all kinds of communications, transit, etc., are very heavy; the bookselling trade especially suffers very much by such disproportionately heavy rates, e.g., a book priced Re. 0-8-0, weighing 15 tolas, costs the consumer Re. 0-8-3 more by way of postage.

In view of such a heavy rate, the public rather forego ordering books by post than paying such a high figure 'for carriage alone'! Thus the book-sellers, especially those dealing in low-priced books, have been receiving blows more and more severe—every year.

A public meeting of pubiishers and booksellers of Madras was, therefore, held on 1-2-35 to consider the situation and it was 'unanimously' resolved to request the Government of India to reduce the postal rates as noted hereunder:—

Post cards: from Rs. 0-0-9 to Rs. 0-0-6; Covers upto 1|2 tola weight: from Rs. 0-1-0 to Rs. 0-0-9; Covers between 1|2 tola & 2-1|2 tolas: from Rs. 0-1-3 to Rs. 0-1-0; Book Packets—Initial 5 tolas: from Rs. 0-0-9 to Rs. 0-0-6; M. O. Commission in the case of V.P.P.'s of less than Rs. 5 value; from Rs. 0-2-0 to Rs. 0-1-0 Registration charges in the case of V.P.P.'s from Rs. 0-3-0 to Rs. 0-2-0; Old rate of 0-3-0 for parcels weighing 40 tolas be renewed.

One word here about "Packet Rates" is necessary: up to March 31, 1934, the rate was six pies for every five tolas and multiples thereof; from the 1st of April 1934 the rate has been raised to 9 pies in the case of initial five tolas and this has affected the Trade considerably.

A publisher or book-seller advertises his wares solely by sending out thousands and thousands of packets—each weighing five tolas or less—and the increased packet rate has struck at the root of the trade; especially small traders who have to send circulars to clients, have been paying a rate that they cannot afford.

We, therefore, appealed to the Government last year itself not to raise the packet rates and the Hon'ble Commerce Member promised on the floor of the Assembly House, on 28-3-1934, that "he would examine some satisfactory way of defining books to which the initial rate of six pies could be applied" and this has not been done till now.

Immediate Need For Socialist Party

Two-Fold Task Before Trade Union Congress

Fight For Independence Must Also Advance Interests Of Toiling Masses Says Ruiker

CAWNPORE, March 10.

Political work requires a political party, which will work hand and glove with the Indian working class. The Indian Working Class therefore has to evolve such a political party. It can hardly rely upon any other political party, to safeguard its interests. It is indeed unfortunate that the work of forming such a political party has not been successful" said Mr. R. S. Ruiker, Vice-President of the All-India Trade Union Congress in the course of his presidential address delivered at the 4th Provincial Trade Union Conference, of the United Provinces held here yesterday.

TWO-FOLD TASK

Continuing, Mr. Ruiker said, "The task of such a political party will be two-fold. On the one hand it will have to carry on uncompromising fight for complete national independence. At the same time the party will have to safeguard the interests of the toiling masses. It will have to fight apparently on two fronts, namely, Imperialism and Capitalism. The All-India Trade Union Congress in the absence of a regular political party has been doing this work. Now the time has come when we must have a separate Socialist Party to carry on the political work.

CONGRESS SOCIALISTS WELCOMED

Now there is the Congress Socialist Party in the Congress itself. How far the Congress Socialist Party will be able to perform the true functions of a Socialist Party, it is difficult to dogmatise at this stage. I have carefully read the criticism of the "Socialist Standard" about the Congress Socialist Party and it has furiously set me thinking. A Socialist Party, without the basis of class conscious of working class organisations looks no doubt an anomaly. There is a real danger of such a party degenerating into Fascism. But the Congress Socialist Party is of too recent growth to enable one to form a definite opinion about it. As matters stand to-day, it is acting as a radicalising force in the Indian National Congress and therefore its formation is welcome. The Indian Working Class will have however to evolve a genuine Socialist Party, which will be recruited from the class-conscious working class organisations.

DEMAND FOR SOCIALIST SOCIETY

"The task that awaits us is very important and requires our careful consideration. Let not the dust of the daily fight obscure our ideal. Our ideal is the radical transformation of the present basis of society, on a Socialist basis. We demand complete freedom, political, economic and social. We do not want a change of masters only. We want true democracy, where there will be an end of all exploitation of one many by another. We do desire complete freedom from the shackles of Imperialism. Complete independence and nothing less than that will satisfy us. We believe that Indian workers and peasants led by a strongly organised Socialist Party will alone lead us to our noble ideal of Socialism. Let us have faith that the future of India is in the hands of the down-trodden masses and let us try to emancipate them from political and economic slavery".—United Press.

HITLER FOR BAVARIA

Fortnight Stay To Recover From Chill

BERLIN, March 9.

Herr Hitler is retiring to Bavaria for a fortnight to recover from chill.

This information was conveyed to the British Ambassador when he visited Baron Von Neurath. It, is therefore hoped that Sir John Simon will visit Berlin before the end of March.

Herr Hitler to-day attended the funeral at Bayreuth of the Bavarian Minister of Education who was killed in an aeroplane crash. He was not present at the cemetery but went to attend the solemn ceremony in Hall Honour. The funeral oration was pronounced by Herr Hess not by Herr Hitler as, originally arranged.—Reuter.

UPWARD TREND IN DISCOUNTS

Cheap Money Disappearing

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, March 9.

Apart from some transferance of balances between banks, the money market was practically unaffected by the excitement in foreign exchanges during the week.

Nevertheless, the cheap 1|4 per cent. money tends to disappear and most borrowers have been now paying 1|2 per cent. partly due to slightly improved demand for loans and partly due to an upward trend in discounts which were further consolidated as a result of this week's Treasury Bill allotment.

On the Foreign Exchange market to-day, movements were narrow but adverse to sterling.

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REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENTS IN TELEVISION

(Special Cable)

HAMBURG, March 9.

Remarkable developments in television are indicated by the requests from London, New York and other capitals that parts of the heavy-weight contest between Max Schmeling and Steve Hamas on Sunday should be televised. The authorities are making arrangements accordingly.

BANKES' SURPRISING OMISSION

(Special Cable)

LONDON, March 9.

P. Bankes, the fourteen stone oar smasher, was surprisingly omitted from the Oxford boat in to-day's outing at Goring. Bankes is a very powerful and physically the strongest oarsman on the boat. He has hitherto broken six oars.

FRESH HOPE OF ANGLO-GERMAN TALKS

LONDON, March 9.

It is understood in London that definite prospects of a new date for Anglo-German discussions in Berlin are given in the interview between the German Foreign Minister and the British Ambassador. New arrangements for the conversations may be made when Herr Hitler returns from a fortnight's holiday in Bavaria. It is indicated that Sir John Simon's visit to Berlin may take place about the same time as the journey of Capt. Anthony Eden to Moscow and Warsaw.—Reuter.

LOCAL-SELF-GOVT. SERVICE EXAM.

An examination of the students of the Training Class for Officers of Local Self-Government Service conducted under the joint auspices of the Government of Bombay and the Local Self-Government Institute will commence on and from March 25 to 30 at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Karachi.

The next session commences from April 15. Revised Prospectus may be had on application to the Superintendent, Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

INDORE STATE AND INDIA BILL

Durbar Suggests Some Changes In Instruments Of Accession

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, Mar. 8.

I am in a position to state that the Indore Durbar have forwarded to the Government of India, their views on the India Bill as well as on the draft Instrument of Accession. The Durbar, while accepting the main provisions of the India Bill, have suggested certain modifications in the Instruments of Accession, considered necessary from the State's point of view.

GANDHIJI'S SUGGESTIONS

Village Industries Exhibition, will be held in Indore during the Easter. The organisers have, it is understood, enlisted the active support and sympathy of the State Government in their efforts to make the enterprise a great success.

Mahatma Gandhi is reported to have made some valuable suggestions to the conveners regarding the lines, on which the Industries Exhibition could best be conducted. The Exhibition will cover a wide range of products of the State and Khaddar will form the main plank. The Exhibition promises to be eventful as the date, on which it is proposed to be organised, synchronises with the date for the All-India Hindu Sahitya Sammelan.

SASTRI'S APPEAL

Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri's fervent appeal, to the Princes to change their attitude towards Federation and liberalize their administrations by introducing representative institutions, is said to be the talk of the day among certain smaller Princes of Central India who maintain mediaeval administrations in their own territories. The moral of Mr. Sastri's remarks cannot be said to have been altogether lost on some of them.

As already reported, Dewas Junior has made a good beginning by inaugurating a Representative Assembly and the Ruler's decision, announced recently, to treat 'Nazar' money, as belonging to the State, which ordinarily belongs to the Ruler, is said to have been received with great satisfaction by the State subjects.

SETTLEMENT IN JHALAWAR DURBAR

An amicable settlement, acceptable to both the parties, is stated to have been reached between the Jhalawar Durbar and Lt.-Col. Benn, former chief Minister of the State. According to this, Col. Benn will receive Rs. 10,000 from the Jhalawar Darbar for abrupt termination of his services in May last, involving 'breach of contract'. The point at issue was decided by the Cabinet and the Ruler is reported to have endorsed the decision.

REMOVAL NOTICE

FROM March 22, 1935 the Bombay Main Office of THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK will be located at

293, HORNBY ROAD

at the juncture with Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road, in the new Bombay Mutual Building.

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BOMBAY

One Crore For Rural Reconstruction

HOW IT SHOULD BE SPENT

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Finance Member of the Government of India must be congratulated for setting aside one crore of rupees for the economic development of the rural areas. Whatever may be the motives actuating the decision of the Government, the fact remains that Government at last has come to realise the serious situation of the countryside and have at least made a modest beginning. It is up to the provinces now to utilise the sums placed at their disposal in a profitable manner. The Finance Member hinted that the Provincial Ministers had formulated several schemes, but these schemes were held up for want of money. We do not know whether our own Local Government has ever cared to prepare a detailed scheme. The Village Uplift Movement so enthusiastically sponsored under official auspices cannot even touch the fringe of the problem. Leading economists, official and non-official experts should now put their heads together and formulate a well-thought out and practical programme. As the Government's idea seems to be mainly economic development, the following items may be considered:—

(1) Reductions of the agricultural indebtedness.

(2) Increasing the yield of lands by:—

(a) preventing sub-division of holdings,

(b) placing the holdings on a scientific basis,

(c) introducing all the modern methods of cultivation,

(d) marketing facilities.

(3) Subsidiary occupations.

(4) Restricting the number of people dependent on agriculture.

(5) Prevention of absentee land-lordism.

(6) Revolutionizing the social habits of people by preventing waste and other uneconomic expenditure.

These are a few of the many problems confronting the Indian villages and the problem as a whole shall have to be tackled. Piecemeal work won't do; in fact, it will be a waste of effort, time and money. In my opinion the whole problem should be attacked and a suitable agency to carry out all the reforms in a thorough manner should be devised.

If we, for instance, take up one model village for development, in a dry tract like Bijapur, the first essential thing to do, is to consolidate and divide the holdings in a scientific manner and then invest lacs of rupees for bunding and holding up moisture by preventing erosion of soil by numerous nullas running in the area. Then we shall have to place the necessary capital and machinery for cultivation on improved methods. We shall then reduce the burden of debt and in fact supervise the cultivator's family budget from year to year. Then we must stop him spending huge sums on marriage and other festivities and place simple methods of amusements near at hand. Then the breed of cattle shall have to be improved, and so on and so forth. If one begins to think of the problem, one is simply baffled by its magnitude. The pity of it is that though so many profess sympathy towards the cultivator, so little is done for him. Will our Provincial Government at least rise now and make the best out of the situation?.—Yours, etc.,

S. T. PATEL.

Bijapur, March 9.

Ranji Cricket Championship

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you would kindly allow me the use of your columns to express my views on the action of the Cricket Board of Control in giving the Bombay Presidency Cricket Association a walk-over against the Secunderabad Cricket Association in a Premier Cricket Tournament like the Ranji Cricket Championship of India. (The first of its kind in India). Were they justified in giving a walk-over like that? If they say they are justified, then I think the championship is all a farce and the sooner such a farce is stopped the better for Cricket from the view-point of game.

Now coming to the facts, from the news published in the papers I think the scratching of Secunderabad Cricket Association was not at all justified. From the papers it is known that a reply was sent to them on the 25th of February when they had written on the 12th of February for a postponement. I do not know why there was such a delay in writing a reply to them. Granting that their request for a postponement of the match could not be acceded to, the Board of Control should have given them sufficient time to make their arrangements to start to Bombay, especially when they have to come over to Bombay from a distance of over 700 miles. That is to say they should have been given at least a fortnight for making their preparations to start to Bombay. This does not mean that I am pleading their cause. The Gujarat Cricket Association were given two postponements, and the Maharashtra Cricket Association were also given a postponement, if I am not mistaken. Why this favour for one and not for another? The request of the Secunderabad Cricket Association should have received better consideration in as much as, they have to make a journey of over 700 miles.

Another argument in favour of the Secunderabad Cricket Association is, that their stay in Bombay should be a short one. They at first requested that their match should be fixed on the 15th, 16th and 17th, and should they happen to come for the final match the final could have been arranged for the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd of March. In that case, their stay in Bombay would have been a short one and their expenses would be little and there would have been a good gate collection also if the authorities care to enclose the ground, because 20th and 21st happen to be holidays and from a financial point of view this arrangement would have been the best.

Will any of those who are in the know of things in this matter come forward and express their views?—Yours, etc.,

"FAIRPLAY"

Self-help For Unemployed

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"Apropos" the article which appeared in your yesterday's issue written by your staff correspondent under the caption "spectre of unemployment" none will disagree that it is idle to expect any help, from either the Government of India or the Provincial Governments, in the cause of unemployment. Your correspondent seems to be in Alice's wonderland when he makes an appeal to the City Fathers to lend their hand of support in redressing the grievances of the workless by first collecting statistics and then opening a labour exchange and so on. Because to all appearances it is highly doubtful whether the Corporation is in a mood to shed off its apathy especially in the face of the ill-advice voluntarily rendered from time to time by some quarters including "The Times of India" which studiously discourages such help being given. "The Times of India" has recently written in its leader expressing its contemptuous disagreement with any unemployment insurance scheme for India, where incidentally the number of unemployed exceeds that of any other country in the world. It gives some specious reasons to bolster up its theory. The joint family system, it says, for instance, is providing a sort of insurance benefits so to speak to the Indian unemployed. But if only one looks at the tottering condition of the joint families, as they are now constituted, no trace of insurance character is discernible in them. Nowadays the joint family has virtually become a misnomer. The theory of "The Times of India" is, therefore, to put it mildly, a fantastic one. One cannot, of course, share the optimism of your correspondent that the Corporation will go any length to take any interest in this most important question, which concerns the youth who are the lung of the Nation.

Frankly speaking, the problem boils down to this, namely that it is only the unemployed that can help the unemployed. No one will help them. They naturally cry in their desperation, but it will be a cry in the wilderness. The best thing that can be done in the circumstances is that all the unemployed should muster together and form themselves into an association on an organised basis and devise ways and means with their own brains to mitigate their sufferings.—Yours, etc.

P. V. ROW.

BOMBAY, March 8.

"Vande Mataram" And Mr. Bell

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Those, who know the meaning of that Sweet Song "'Vande Mataram" or "Bande Mataram," cannot understand the attitude of such a cultured gentleman as Mr. Bell:

India is Mr. Bell's foster mother! and believe me, often we find men as even princes loving their foster mothers sometimes more ardently than the mothers, who gave them their births. Surely India is as much to be honoured for its splendid gifts as England: There is not a single Indian, I know, who does not stand up to honour the Crown of England, when "God Save the King" is Sung: Sir Hyde Gowan at least does not think there is any harm in praising Ma India! India the land of glory, wealth and wonders, as a jewel in the British Crown, deserves to be praised: Surely, she has done nothing—she has done no harm to Mr. Bell or even to the Government In fact, I wonder, where this Government would have been —if ma India was not there. Honour the land that feeds you? The land that even the British Government is proud to own! The cry is "For the King"—hence "God Save the King"—"The Country—so naturally "Vande Mataram!"—Yours, etc.

FORTY-SEVEN.

Chanda, March.

An Oppressive Tax

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There has been much and frequent talk about the improvement of the lot of peasants, farmers and agriculturists, but I fear the fact of the heavy incidence of land taxation has not been fully realised and sufficiently stressed. Already the tax had been oppressive, yet not long ago it was enhanced and the burden continues to tell disastrously on the peasantry. The attention and the energies of the politicians, leaders, social workers and public and prominent men are centred on questions of high finance, sociology, economics and politics. I am respectfully of opinion that if the peasantry's uplift is really desiderated, then the burden of taxation must be reduced but it will not be reduced without persistent efforts in that direction. I hope great, powerful and patriotic Indians of all shades of opinion will go on agitating through the press and Councils towards the early attainment of the objective; I cannot understand how any peasantry can be contented when oppressed by a burden it cannot or ill bear.—Yours, etc.

AGRICOLA.

Swadeshi Propaganda

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In 1932 Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya started an All-India Swadeshi League to counteract the baneful influence and interests that had affected Swadeshi as a result of the cessation of the Congress activities in that direction due to promulgation of Ordinances.

Subsequently the head office of the League was transferred to Bombay and Mrs. Leelavati Munshi was given the charge of organizing provincial and district branches of the league.

Since then Gandhiji has called upon the Congress organisations to confine their activities of Swadeshi within the narrow limit of his definition thereof on the ground that State-aided industries, like textile, sugar and iron were in a position to take care of themselves and no more needed public support.

Now according to the Bombay Congress resolution so far as the Congress organisations are concerned, Swadeshi is confined only to village industries and ever since, organizations, such as, All-India Swadeshi League, Certifying Board of the Indian Merchants' Chambers, are sleeping over the genuine Swadeshi propaganda or have grown careless about it as if it is the business of nobody.

If the last struggle for freedom did not achieve anything tangible, it did create a mass awakening and a genuine demand for Swadeshi, no mean achievement, for the sacrifice made by the people. This mass awakening and genuine demand for Swadeshi are potent weapons and, if used properly, they are sure to lead us to our goal. The only thing that is required is to keep the fire burning, and direct it to proper channels.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai in his lecture to the students in the Punjab, addressed them to take up to Swadeshi. Mr. Balwantrao Thakore, the President of the Ahmedabad Municipality, in the course of his advice to children on the occasion of Silver Jubilee celebration exhorted them to use Swadeshi.

This is all well and good. But the question of all questions that confronts one and all lovers of Swadeshi is, where is the guarantee that articles which are thrown on the market as Swadeshi are really Swadeshi any really representative certify-

(Continued on page 11.)

Baroda Letter

BARODA STATE ASSEMBLY

Second Session Will Be Held In May

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, March 8.

The second session of the Baroda State Legislative Assembly will be held here on May 2.

The period of members of District Panchayats, according to certain circumstances, has been extended to one year more from August 1, by the Baroda Government. The elections were due on August 18, 1935.

According to special instructions of His Highness, the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, it has been notified that inspection of schools is one of the main duties of Patels, and they are expected to inspect schools and put forth suggestions for betterment.

The higher officials are also instructed to see that Patels do take interest in such an important work.

EXTRAORDINARY POWERS TO SUBA.

The Public Institutions Act has been amended under which the Suba is authorized to take back property from the possession of a person and restore it to the institution, if the management is done without the permission of the Suba, which is deemed impracticable and void. If the management is carried without the sanction of the Suba, it will be deemed mismanagement and the Suba is authorised to disqualify him from the post.

At a recent meeting of the Education Committee of the Navsari District, it was resolved that Devnagiri Lipi can be taught from third standard of primary education, because time has come when the Hindi language will have its proper place in all State work.

BROADCASTING IN BENGAL FORGES AHEAD

Bhore Saved Situation When Retrenchment Would Have Killed It

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

The Government took up Broadcasting in Bengal in 1929, on an experimental basis for two years. During this time the entire number of listeners in Bengal came up approximately to 8,000, but the Government were getting no profit out of it and the expenses of the Calcutta station rose as high as rupees one lakh and a half per year. Consequently the Retrenchment Committee of 1931 recommended the packing up of the whole broadcasting project. But broadcasting was retained only because of the efforts of Sir Joseph Bhore, at that time the Member-in-Charge of the Development of Industries and Labour.

BENGALIS TAKE TO RADIO SETS

By this time a few Bengalees who were very keen on the technical side of the radio sets, began to manufacture receiving sets with the imported foreign parts and gradually the regular industry grew out of it. Customs duties on these parts were scheduled so long under the caption 'Electrical Goods', and so the proceeds of the duty were going elsewhere. But henceforth the duties were set apart exclusively for broadcasting purposes. This new procedure brought a handsome revenue to the Government, and in 1932-33 a profit was at last seen.

FRESH INNOVATIONS

New innovations were introduced at this time. The programme hours were improved to some extent, and a new line was chalked out in December 1932, by the introduction of educational broadcasting. The popularity of the radio noticeable at present is not a little due to such manipulation of the programme.

Temporary receivers are, at present installed in some villages for the convenience of the villagers. At Jhikargachha and Maguar, in Jessore district, such experiments are being made.

At present the total number of listeners-in in Bengal is approximately 25,000. Two other broadcasting stations, one at Chittagong and the other at Midnapore, will soon be established.—United Press.

STATE BUDGET OF U. S. S. R.

(Continued from page .8.)

though they are still being sold at consdierably high prices. This is because of the fact that the process of stabilizing the rouble has not been completed; the demand for commodities is very high; and the number of roubles in circulation is till far above the normal level.

According to Mr. Grenko, a sum of one billion roubles has been withdrawn from circulation during the course of the last year, while the commodities in the market have been increased by 46 p.c. This, of course, serves as a further stimulation for stabilizing the value of the rouble.

In 1931, the number of Soviet State Loan holders was 8 million; while at the end of 1934, it had increased to 45 million. Savings bank depositors increased from 8 million in 1933 to 35 million in 1934. This shows the faith of the people in the Soviet financial system.

Forming of New Soviet Budget

According to the constitution of the USSR, the Soviet Government is formed by the first plenum of the Newly Elected Central Executive Committee, which in turn is elected by the Congress of Soviets, held every four years, or less in cases of emergency.

The Congress of Soviets which has just closed its session in Moscow, after hearing the report of the Prime Minister, Mr. Molotov, on the Home and Foreign policy of the USSR, and that of Mr Ordjonkidze, on the industrial development of the USSR, has confirmed the activities of the Soviet government and resolved to make some important changes in the constitution of the USSR. These changes we will deal with later in this report.

The new Government just formed consists in its major part, of former commissars with a couple of new 'comrades' entering the Sovnarkom (the Cabinet of Ministers). The following is a complete list of the members of the Soviet Cabinet: Mr. Viacheslaw, M Molotov, Chairman of the Peoples' Commissars; V. J. Chubar and V. I. Mezhlauk, Vice-Chairmen. The Peoples' Commissars are: G. F. Grenko, Finances; K E Voroshilov, Delfense; G K Ordjonkidze, Heavy Industry; M M Litvinov, Foreign Affairs; A I Mikoyan, Food Industry; J G Veitser, Home Trade; A I Rykov, Communications; G G Yagoda, Home Affairs; I ELubisman, Light Industry; A P Rosengoltz, Foreign Trade; N I Pakhoman, Marine Transport; M A Tchernov, Agriculture; and M I Kalmanovitch, Grain and State Cattle-breeding Farms.

Stalin Enters State Office

Heretofore, Joseph Stalin's name never appeared in the list of those who dealt with State affairs. He always remained behind the curtains, and as Secretary of the Communist Party, pulling wires whenever and wherever necessary. This post, that is, that of General Secretary of the Communist Parrty, must be borne in mind, for it is the most important of all in Soviet Russia. The Communists place their party above the State. Not the State, but the Party, directs and rules the country, and sets the program of action for the home, as well as foreign policy. The Communist Party, in its turn, is ruled and directed by an elected body elected by the Communist Congress, and called the "Polit-bureau," or by what was known in our country as the "Noratan" during the reign of the Emperor Akbar. The present "Polit Bureau," or "Brain-Trust," is composed of 10 members, of which Stalin is one. Besides, being the elected General Secretary of the Communist Party, and endowed with huge personal influence, and great statesmanship, he is the strongest of them.

And so, for the first time in his great career, Joseph Stalin was elected at the first session of the Central Executive Committee as a member of the Presidium of CEC, and also as Chairman of the Constitutional Reform Committee. Both posts are in supreme legislative bodies of the State.

Stalin's entering the State was called for, according to "gossiping" among the foreign journalists, by the diplomatic incident which took place at the opening ceremonies of the Congress of Soviets. It happened thus: When Stalin appeared to take his seat in the Presidium of the Congress, the delegates received him with a stormy ovation which was prolonged for several minutes, and ended in the singing of the Soviet National Anthem, the "International." As is usual on such occasions, the audience rose to its feet; likewise all the guests, jounalists, and diplomats, with the exception of the two persons representing Poland and Germany, respectively. Later on they explained, by saying that as the "International" was sung at the appearance of Joseph Stalin, and people rose to do homage to him, whereas, he, Stalin, holds no government office, and remains unofficial, therefore, the official representatives of foreign States are not obliged to follow the ceremonies performed in respect of an unofficial person (Stalin, A.A.)

Advance Towards Democracy In U.S.S.R.

Heretofore, the State in Soviet Russia followed the lines of the dictatorship of the "property-less class" over the "propertied" class, or members of the former aristocracy, officialdom, landowners, factory-owners, in a word, all those who, in one way or another, exploited other peoples' labour for their own benefit.

Democratic treatment and the franchise were allowed only to workers, poor peasants, members of the Communist Party, intelligentsia, etc. But during the course of the last several years the process of "de-classing" has been so rapid, that, to-day, hardly anyone can be found in this country who can boast or "confess" that he belongs to any other class than that of the toilers. If he can prove his origin as that of the toiling element, he is a most respected person; while those belonging to the former respected sections are treated as class enemies.

To-day, when the various classes in Soviet Russia have been brought to one level; the class enemies like the 'kulaks' (land-owners) and capitalists, have disappeared; and political oppositionistsi (Trotskyites-Zinovievites) have been routed, the authorities have found time to make some changes in the Soviet Constitution. This is being done in order to make the Soviet system function on more democratic principles, instead of the former principle of the State based on class dictatorship.

The recent Congress of Soviets has appointed a Commission, under the Chairmanship of Joseph Stalin, to amend the Soviet constitution in the following direction:

1 The further democratization of the electoral system by the substitution of 'equal' elections for those not entirely equal; direct elections for indirect; and secret for open elections.

2 To bring the Constitution into accord with the present relationship of class forces in the Ussr.

It must be born in mind that the Soviet government is undergoing a great number of changes, now that it has its Industries, Agriculture, and Army placed on firm foundations. Particularly note-worthy is its retreat from the methods of ruling the country on the so-called principles of "War Communism"; its reorganization of the notorious O.G.P.U. or "Punishing Arm of the Proletariat"; and finally, the abolition of the Bread card system.

Training Ground For Larger Political Life

Country's Progress Depends Upon Sound Local-Self-Govt.

WHY DISQUALIFY PARTICIPANTS IN POLITICAL MOVEMENT FOR EMPLOYMENT

Important resolutions demanding:—

the abolition of the system of nomination in local bodies in Bombay Presidency;

protesting against the disqualification of persons for employment in the service of local bodies on the ground of their having taken part in political movements;

pleading for the amendment of the Primary Education Act so as to make primary education universal and suitable to the people;

and, condemning the Bill, which sought to impose tax on motor vehicles by Government were passed by the Provincial Conference of Local Bodies which held its sessions in the Bombay Municipal Corporation Hall on Saturday and Sunday.

FOR LARGER POLITICAL LIFE.

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, who presided over the Conference, in the course of his speech observed: Local self-government is the basis and training ground for the larger political life of the country. The political advance of the country will depend on the extent to which you succeed in establishing sound local self-government. In these times when greater and greater political power will be transferred to the people of this country, it is vital that local bodies should set up sound tradition of honest and efficient administration as an example and inspiration to political administration."

Concluding, the President urged that the local bodies "should strive to make the Village Panchayats and the Village Uplift movement a splendid success; for the prosperity of the whole nation hangs on the prosperity of the villagers".

The Subjects Committee of the Conference met at 8-30 a.m. on Sunday and discussed draft resolutions, which were duly endorsed by the open session, which met in the afternoon, Sir Husseinbhai M. Rahimtoola presiding.

GOVT. AND LOCAL BODIES.

The Conference requested the Government to appoint immediately a Committee of officials and non-officials with a non-official majority including the nominees of the Local Self-Government Institute to examine the relations between Government and Local Bodies and make recommendations with a view to make Local Bodies autonomous and financially strong.

CIRCULATE THAT BILL

By another resolution the Conference expressed its opinion that Bill No. 6 of 1935, which sought to impose tax on motor vehicles was a serious inroad by the Government on the sources of revenue of Local Bodies and requested the Government to drop it at this stage and circulate it for eliciting opinion specially from Local Bodies.

WHY DISQUALIFY THEM?

By another resolution it was held that no person ought to be disqualified from employment in Local Bodies on the ground of his having taken part in political movements and advised all Local Bodies not to adopt or support the proposed rule on the subject, which had recently been circulated by Government.

Other resolutions passed by the Conference referred to vesting the use of all lands within Municipal districts, excepting such lands as Government required for their use, in the hands of Local Bodies alone; empowering Local Bodies to raise loans within certain limits; abolition of nomination in Local Bodies; making primary education compulsory; recruitment of L. S. G. D.'s only in the service of Local Bodies.

The Bombay Corporation was requested to become a member of the L. S. G. Institute and thus co-operate with other Local Bodies in the development of Local Self-Government by another resolution.

PANCHAYAT ORGANISATION IN MYSORE

Gratifying Record Shown In Govt. Report

BANGALORE, (By Mail).

The report on the working of the village panchayats in the State during the year 1933-34, which has just been reviewed by the Government, is a gratifying record of the increasing activities in the administration of the Panchayat Organisation and the keen interest evinced by the non-official gentlemen, in promoting movements of public utility in rural areas.

The total number of village Panchayats and Hamlets increased from 10,604 to 11,266 during the year, the increase being largely due to the splitting up of some of the old group panchayats during the reconstruction in the Tumkur, Mysore, Shimoga, Kadur and Chitaldrug district and partly to the constitution of Johi Villages in Kolar district into village Panchayats. The total number of elected and nominated members on the last day of the year was 51,860 and 30,777 as against 49,175 and 28,848, respectively in the previous years. There was an increase in the number of meetings held in all the districts except Hassan district as compared with the preceding year.—United Press.

Our London Letter

(Continued from page 8).

Mehta, "the prospects in India are, indeed, gloomy. The Secretary of State and the National Government are deceiving themselves and also the British people by their repeated statements that there are enough people in India to work this Bill. What Sir Samuel really means when he makes this statement is that the few selfish persons and communal champions whom he is creating and multiplying by this Bill will work it. That is true, but the mass of the Indian people will rightly refuse to work it in a spirit of co-operation simply because the conditions for such co-operation are totally absent in this Bill. No doubt the Indian people have to deal with this Bill as they must deal with any other calamity. They cannot ignore it, they will therefore work it, but only to destroy it, unless the amendments which I have suggested are embodied in the Bill."

Commonwealth League

The British Commonwealth League can congratulate itself on the overcrowded hall that it was able to secure on Thursday night to hear the views of Dr. Maud Royden, Mrs. Corbett Ashby and Lord Allen of Hurt on the Indian question. Recently, very few people seem to be interested in listening to the Indian speeches as they appear to have received an overdose of "educative" propaganda from British politicians. But the audience that came to hear the speakers remained till the last and cheered vociferously the expressions of Miss Royden when she declared that the Government was forcing the India Bill on the people of India who did not want it.

Wrong Approach

Earlier in the meeting, Lord Allen surprised the supporters of the National Government by declaring that the National Government had ignored Indian sentiment in drafting the Bill which had paid particular attention to the interest of the Indian Princes, the British traders, and the Conservative Party. In his opinion that was not the sure way of building the constitution for India. He had never seen really anything worth preserving by incorporating safeguards in any constitution. If the Government's anticipated danger it was bound to produce it. The whole conception of reaching the heart of a nation, he continued, through the process of safeguards was an utterly wrong conception and a wrong manner. Law and statute—and procedure of law—constitute extremely wrong manner to approach human problems of to-day. The great secret of the present moment is not continuously discussing procedure but to discuss the fundamental issue. It is tragic that we should have to indulge in debates in parliament, discussing what is Dominion status, because the more you discuss it the more it embarrasses the spiritual understanding of the two nations. Lord Allen could not understand why the Government did not concede Dominion status to India spontaneously without forcing the people of India to extract it from unwilling hands.

"Intolerable Blunder"

Mrs Ashby declared that she and Miss Royden had returned from India with admiration and immense sympathy for the women of India. In her opinion the women's conference held recently in Karachi was intensely and passionately a conference for the unity of national purpose, and it showed that the leaders of women's movement in India were equal to the leaders of women's movement in other parts of the world. Referring to the political situation, she thought that the lack of preciseness regarding Dominion Status was responsible for the great opposition that is manifest in India against the India Bill. Similarly it was an intolerable blunder for the Government to have added safeguards in the Bill which were not in the White Paper proposals. But she declared that those who would advocate the withdrawal of the Bill could do no greater disservice to India because the Bill was produced after so much labour extending over a period of seven long and trying years. In her opinion if the Labour Party came in power it would not have the necessary majority to carry through Parliament a better measure than the present one. "If you reject the new Bill," she added, "the old one cannot work either. If a son returns home with a suit outworn, he cannot get back to his school suit because it cannot fit him. Similarly in this issue, we cannot go back to the utter position of irresponsibility. I am a politician and I know that the women of India are too conscious to go back on irresponsibility which manifests itself in the 1919 Act as against the present one. When democracies are crumbling all over Europe, this experiment may be accepted even in a grudging manner because without it there is no other alternative scheme before us."

A Forced Constitution

Miss Royden received an enthusiastic ovation as she rose to speak. She declared that the Indian National Congress is now a centre movement in Indian politics, the left movement being made up of the young Socialists and the Communists all over the country. She gave a sharp retort to Sir Samuel Hoare by sarcastically pointing out that though he is shouting hoarse that millions and millions of silent people wanted the present Bill, neither he nor his Government was in a position to refer to any organisation in India which supported the Bill. Her argument was that if one cannot judge a nation's opinion by its organised opinion, then there is no other standard of judging that opinion. Perhaps, she added Mr. Winston Churchill represents these dumb millions of India. Miss Royden repeatedly asked: "How can you say in British Parliament that we know from a distance of six thousand miles that India is glad about this constitution and is going to work it?"

According to Miss Royden the real point is India feels that this constitution is forced upon her people and that is the vital point. In support of her contention that the Constitution was being forced upon the Indian people, she quoted the views of Mr. Sastri, whom she described as "that most sane, most wise and most public-spirited man" who had declared that co-operation on the basis of the present Bill was impossible. To the critics who said that India could not have Dominion Status because she was not homogeneous, Miss Royden said that the Scotch people were still questioning if Great Britain was homogeneous. "How many hundreds of years we took," she proceeded, "to make a nation of Great Britain? How many hundreds of years we took with our boasted political genius to make a nation of Great Britain?" After having intimate conversations with various political leaders, men and women Miss Royden had come definitely to one conclusion. Before it is too late, the Government should withdraw the present Bill. If that was not possible, it should at least withhold it and in the meantime send out to India men like Lord Allen of Hurtford to study the situation on the spot and report to the Government. As a matter of fact she would even welcome a visit by the Prime Minister or even Sir Samuel Hoare to India.

Zanzibar Legislation

Replying to a question in Parliament by Col. Wedgwood on Wednesday last whether the Zanzibar decrees against Indians acquiring land are now in operation and, if so, was the approval of the India Office obtained before they were enacted, Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister stated that he presumed that Col. Wedgwood referred to the Zanzibar Land Alienation Decree. He added "This decree was passed at the end of June, 1934, and was brought into force on the 7th of July last year. The purpose of the decree, which is largely based on Indian legislation, is to provide that Arabs or Africans may not alienate land in perpetuity to others than Arabs or Africans without the consent of the Resident. It does not discriminate against Indians. The legislation was urgently required in order to guard against the danger of eviction on foreclosure, and I approved its immediate enactment without prior consultation with the India Office or the Government of India, though, of course, the India Office was informed of the action taken."

Col. Wedgwood in a supplementary question asked if the enactment obtained the approval of the India Office seeing that, although in words it is not discriminatory against Indians, it is so in effect.

Sir Philip replied that he had no suggestion of opposition. Indeed, he did not think he could have, because it followed practically word for word the legislation passed in the Punjab in India.

Col. Wedgwood: Surely the right honourable gentleman is aware that the legislation in the Punjab is contrary to British traditions and is not to be found anywhere else?

Sir Philip: I really do not think it is contrary to British traditions to give reasonable protection to a native against unfair or unreasonable eviction by a mortgagee. In fact it was Lord Kitchener who created the precedent for such legislation in Egypt.

WORLD-WIDE CELEBRATIONS FOR RAMKRISHNA CENTENARY

International Appeal For Funds For Comprehensive Scheme Of Humanitarian Activities

CALCUTTA, March 8.

An appeal for funds to give effect to a comprehensive scheme for the celebrations of the Sri Ram Krishna Centenary all over India, Burma and Ceylon, and also other places in Asia as well as Europe, Africa and America has been issued over the signatures of Dr. Rabindra Nath Tagore, Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Romain Rolland, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar, Acharya P. C. Ray, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, Sir Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer, Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Justice Sir Manmathanath Mukherjee, Sir Padridas Goenka, Raja Sir M. N. Ray Chaudhari, Mr. S. P. Mukherjee, U. Set, Vice-Chancellor of the Rangoon University, Sir Harisankar Paul, Rao Bahadur Hazarimal Doodhwala, Raja Velugoti of Venkatagiri, Mr. F. J. Ginwala, Sir Nil Ratan Sirkar, Mr. Justice S. N. Guha Mr. Justice D. N. Mitter, Mr. S. L. Patwardhan, Mr. Natarajan, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Swami Akhandananda and Swami Virajananda.

FAIREST FLOWER OF HUMANITY.

The appeal runs:—

Ninety-nine years ago, India, the motherland of a galaxy of saints and sages of the first magnitude in keeping with her ancient tradition presented to the world one of the fairest flowers of human race in the person of a poor Brahmin boy of Kamarpukar the saint of Dakshineswar, known to the different quarters of the globe as Sri Ramakrishna. We need scarcely say much about this prophet of harmony of all religious, who in the estimation of many of the greatest savants of the East and the West was a superman of unique personality.

In the words of one of the greatest thinkers of modern world, he was a "consummation of two-thousand years of spiritual life of three-hundred million people—a great symphony composed of a thousand voices and the thousand faiths of mankind."

COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME

With a view to propagating the soul-stirring teaching of this great world-teacher to the farthest corner of the earth, it has been decided that the birth centenary of Sri Ramkrishna which falls in the year 1936 should be celebrated in all places in a befitting manner. A comprehensive scheme for the centenary celebrations all over India, Burma, Ceylon, the Federated Malay States and other places in Asia, as also in Europe, Africa and America, has been adopted at a public meeting held at Belur Math on November 25 of 1934. It includes, among other things, proposals to start under the Ramkrishna Mission a nucleus of central fund to help and forward humanitarian activities in the times of flood, famine, pestilence, etc., and mass education on vocational and industrial lines, as also an institute of cultural fellowship.

To work out this scheme a strong Working Committee with an Executive and a number of Sub-Committees have been formed. Membership of the General Centenary Committee carrying important privileges is open to all, irrespective of caste, creed or nationality, who will sympathise with the objects of the Centenary and pay a minimum fee of Rs. 5 (Rs. 3 for students) in India, Burma and Ceylon, and one pound or five dollars in foreign countries. To materialise the Scheme in full, it has been estimated that about Rs. 10 lakhs will be required.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

We appeal to the generous public—all sections and communities in India and abroad—to enlist themselves as Members and also contribute liberally to the funds of the Centenary, so that we may be able to carry out the scheme in all details and thus pay our respectful homage to the great world-teacher Sri Ramkrishna Paramhamsa.

All contributions sent to any of the following addresses will be most thankfully received and acknowledged:—

(1) The Treasurer, Sri Ramkrishna Centenary, Belur Math, Howrah District;

(2) The Manager, Advaita Ashram, 4 Wellington Lane, Calcutta;

(3) The Manager, Udbodhan Office, Mukherjee Lane, Baghbazaar, Calcutta;

(4) The Central Bank of India, Limited in the account of Sri Ramkrishna Centenary, 100, Clive Street, Calcutta; and

(5) The Bengal Central Bank, Limited in the account of Sri Ramkrishna Centenary, 86, Clive Street, Calcutta.—United Press.

HELP THE LAND OF STARVING MILLIONS

Intelligent Labour Is The Only Primary And Adult Education, Says Gandhiji

MADRAS, March 9.

"Intelligent Labour is for the time being the only primary and adult education in this land of starving millions. Literary education should follow the education of the hand—the one gift that visibly distinguishes man from beast. It is a superstition to think that the fullest development of man is impossible without a knowledge of the art of reading and writing."

So declares Mahatma Gandhi in an article in yesterday's "Harijan" under the Caption "A Baffling Problem". Gandhiji says:—

"An Honours graduate writes:

"I am a native of Royalaseema (Ceded Districts of Madras) now in the grip of famine. The reasons for the deplorable distress which should move the hearts of all the people of India are:

"(1) The awful neglect of the minor irrigation works essential for water-supply for daily and irrigation purposes in this rainless uplands region.

"(2) Awful neglect of the domestic industries including handspinning and weaving, which were brought to life by your work in the other parts of the country but not in this region.

"(3) Awful ignorance and want of education, ancient or modern, among the people and their everlasting engagement in factious fights and criminal litigation. Hence, more than famine relief work, famine protection work is absolutely necessary to making the life of the people of this region worth at all."

DEATH FROM STARVATION.

The third is, perhaps, not a cause but a result of the first two causes. And if the first is substantial and cannot be or is not remedied, the alternatives before the unhappy inhabitants of these regions are death from starvation or migration from that waterless land.

It is however likely that the situation is not so hopeless as my correspondent describes. In any case, I expect that the improvement in the matter of water supply is beyond the ability of private workers.

But if the conditions of life are at all tolerable, much can undoubtedly be done by right and honest effort in the direction of finding employment for the people.

Thus, instead of giving doles, organisers can organise local industries and invite the sufferers to engage in them. No one who is not disabled should be fed unless he performs his allotted task.

INTELLIGENT LABOUR

In my opinion, intelligent labour is for the time being the only primary and adult education in this land of starving millions. Literary education should follow the education of the land—the one gift that visibly distinguishes man from beast. It is a superstition to think that the fullest development of man is impossible without a knowledge of the art of reading and writing. That knowledge undoubtedly adds grace to life, but is in no way indispensable for man's moral, physical or material growth.

It is, therefore, to be wished that the graduate correspondent and all the workers whom we can muster together would live in the midst of the sufferers and apply themselves to the constructive task of finding work on the spot for them, so as to enable them feel the dignity that belongs to the man who earns his bread honestly.—United Press.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

(Continued from page 10).

ing organization, foreign articles are palmed off as Swadeshi, in the course of time, it is natural that even lovers of Swadeshi may go in for foreign articles rather than be deceived by the cunning merchants. This is what is really happening in the bazars where the merchants stock Swadeshi and foreign goods and palm off cheap foreign goods as Swadeshi.

Look at the condition of the Swadeshi Market. Five lanes have dwindled down to two, and the merchants there will not be sorry to close their shops if the matters are not set right as they find it hard to maintain them.

This state of things must be ended and sooner the better in the larger interest of Swadeshi.

1 For that purpose Swadeshi must be defined in terms of Congress resolution of 1931 as altered or amended by the subsequent resolution of the Working Committee in that behalf.

2 Real Certifying Board including representatives of different industries, should be formed.

3 Proper fees over and above actual expenses should be charged for granting certificates to the manufacturers after proper and due enquiries.

4 Manufacturers should be made to identify themselves with the interest of labour as a condition precedent to the grant of certificate, such interests in consonance with the resolution of re-declaration of rights passed at the Karachi sessions of 1931 be formulated for the purpose.

I hope the leaders of public opinion will take up this question in right earnest and thus save the spirit of Swadeshi from evaporating for want of organized efforts in that direction.—Yourss, etc.

J. JOSHI.

Dadar Police Court

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Your correspondent a few days ago has, indeed, rightly stressed the need of a new building to house the Dadar Court with two Magistrates and I endorse what he says.

The present premises has anything but the appearance of a Court. From its very appearance one wonders if it could be the home of the seat of justice.

Dadar has, indeed, got a large population, the more so now with the development of the Northern side, i.e., the Parsi Colony and the Hindu Colony.

Summons and warrant cases of even 1933 are yet pending without even being given a hearing. Month in and month out litigants and their witnesses have been attending the Court each time in the expectation of their cases being taken up. And each time they have to go back as their cases could not be reached, the Court is busy with other work, i.e., the Police cases.

Only four or five hours during the week are devoted to summons and warrant cases. This time is, indeed, small considering the number of cases that are being filed each day. Had there been two Magistrates then on alternate days one Magistrate would hear only summons cases with the result that work would be speedily disposed off. The Police cases, too, have increased with the growing population of Dadar.

Let the Home Member seriously consider this matter and urge Government to erect a new building with two Magistrates without further delay.—Yours, etc.

C. A. M.

Dadar, March 8.

Corporation Nominations

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—May I request the courtesy of your columns to bring to the immediate notice of the Government and particularly to the notice of the present Minister for Local Self-Government, Bombay, the great injustice the Maratha Vaishya community has suffered all these years in not getting any of their community ever nominated on the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

In this respect I take this opportunity to state that all other communities such as Bhandaris, Marathas and similar other communities have been lucky enough in getting one or more of their community members nominated on the Corporation even though they have other members already elected on the Corporation.

Our community though sufficiently large in numbers is scattered all over the city and as the elections are generally held on the community basis, it is not possible for any of our community members to get himself elected in the general elections.

Under the circumstances, I believe that the Minister will be pleased to remove this long-standing grievance.—Yours, etc.,

A MARATHA VAISHYA.

March 7.

What Other Papers Say

KHAN ABDUL GAFFAR'S HEALTH

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's statement on the health of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, whom he interviewed in the Sabarmati Jail, on Tuesday last, makes disquieting reading. Khan Saheb has lost 14 lbs. in weight, and appetite on account of food disagreeable to his taste. The climate of the place does not suit him either, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan has been keeping indifferent health since he was lodged in the Sabarmati Jail, and the fact was brought to the notice of the Bombay Government from time to time. We have been hearing of the transfer of the Frontier leader to one of these Punjab Jails for a long time only to find him nowhere else than Sabarmati. We would urge upon the Bombay Government to transfer him immediately to a place where he could get back what he lost in Sabarmati.—"National Call."

Reduce British Troops

Apart from the political considerations involved in it, the demand has economic grounds to support it. A British soldier, as is well-known, is three times as costly as his Indian counterpart, the cost being Rs. 850 and Rs. 285 respectively. If in response to the Indian demand, runs the argument, the Government finds itself unable to reduce the personnel of the Indian military forces, let it at least employ as much more of the less expensive agency as possible. The demand is eminently reasonable and should, if acted upon, lead to considerable saving in military expenditure. If, as suggested in the Council of State debate, the present number of British troops, viz., 60,000, is reduced by one-half, the saving would be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 1-3/4 crores, which will be joyously welcomed by the Indian taxpayer.—"Servant of India".

Will They Heed !

Mr. Sastri, who for long opposed the idea of federation and was a fierce champion of a strong Central Government, became a "slow convert" to the former because he felt that, with the Princes coming in, there was an opportunity to create a united India. The conviction of a lifetime was sacrificed for that mighty ideal. He felt that Dominion Status was within grasp. Those dreams have proved false and laden with grief and foreboding he gave a second warning to those who do not seem to set any limits to their unquenchable thirst for concessions and more concessions out of proportion to their area and importance. Would the Princes pay heed to the warning?—"Hitavada".

Village Uplift

The most urgent need of India at the present day is a band of selfless workers who will shun publicity and carry on village uplift work in a true missionary spirit. The vast natural resources of India that are unparalleled anywhere in the world, have to be tapped in order to provide the villagers with some extra income to strengthen their bodies and improve their minds. The starting of cottage industries and popularising their wares so as to reach the towns-people also is one of the objects of the All-India Village Industries Association which has been started under the inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi. The revival of rural industries and pushing on their sale in towns will go some way in reducing the stark poverty of the villagers and in forging a link between the dwellers in cottages and towns.—"Sind Observer."

Cerebro-Spinal Fever In Ajmere

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I wish to draw the immediate attention of the Health and District authorities of Ajmer through your esteemed columns regarding the increasing menace of 'Cerebro-spinal fever' in Ajmer. As already reported in some of the newspapers, there have been more than about 25 cases of this disease out of which 5 proved fatal and the authorities are taking every other precautions except the closing of the two local cinemas which are located in dirty quarters of the city. I do not understand for a moment why the authorities are keeping the closing of the cinemas as only exception to their precautionary efforts to cope with the situation arisen owing to the spread of this disease in the city. As a matter of fact the attention of the Health authorities ought to have centred round the immediate stoppage of the congregation in the cinema halls at the very outset as real, first and sure preventive step and I am confident that in that case the increase of this ailment would never have continued. The cinemas ought to have been closed for at least a month.

Specially the locality of the Majestic Talkie is so dirty and malarial that not only cerebro-spinal fever but several other epidemics can safely make their appearance in such circumstances.—Yours, etc.,

D. P. BHARGAVA

Ajmer, March 7.

Journalism, No More A Job For Amateurs

MRINAL BOSE'S PLEA FOR EXPERTS

Example Of America And Europe For Indian 'Varsities

In the course of his speech to Calcutta Journalists on the need of the University including journalism in its curriculum, Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, said:—

The preponderant opinion is in favour of the Universities of this country coming into line with the British, continental and American Universities.

Three of the Indian Universities besides the University of Calcutta have been considering the question and have asked the University of Calcutta to supply them with a scheme. The Indian Journalists' Association has also placed before the University a scheme, and the matter has been engaging the attention of the authorities.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Some critics of the idea of the Universities undertaking the teaching of Journalism are apprehensive of the effect on the labour market of turning out a fresh batch of people academically qualified as journalists. Now the evil of unemployment among journalists has been very much exaggerated. The Indian Journalists' Association has tried to have a register of unemployed journalists and recently invited applications from suitable candidates. There have been many applicants but they are almost all without experience of Journalism. There is considerable desire for training but the scope of such training is very limited. Very few newspaper offices can offer the facilities of training and for the many more the facilities they may offer are worth nothing. The result is that trained journalists are few and these are almost all employed.

POOR CIRCULATION.

Newspapers and periodicals have poor circulation in this country compared to those of other countries. Our newspapers that claim the widest circulation have readers that seldom exceed four figures, and these papers are but a few. They are a sad contrast to the large number of European, American and Japanese papers whose circulations run into several millions.

The common explanation is the prevailing illiteracy and the poverty of the masses.

In regard to illiteracy the position is this. The literate population of India is roughly 3 crores, that is, about the same as the literate population of Great Britain. If our literate population had anything like the habit of reading newspapers, the circulation of our papers should be much more than what it is.

Poverty is another reason given for the poor circulation of our papers. But the newspapers are concerned with the literate people, and not the uneducated masses. The large majority of the literate people can afford to buy papers.

COMMERCIALISED INDUSTRY.

The originators of many of the journals were good and learned men most of whom, however, were innocent of business experience. All honour to them, for without these pioneers, the Press in India would have been now in swaddling clothes. But the days of amateurs are past and the newspaper industry, even in our own country, is becoming highly commercialised. It requires now, like any other industry the assistance of experts, in business management, experts in editing, newswriting, editorials, and even in reading proofs. Mere capital does not make for the success of an industry. The capital invested without expert management and assistance would disappear into thin air, and newspaper exports are not many.

HOW UNIVERSITIES CAN HELP.

The Universities cannot solve the problem of unemployment by shutting their doors to the seekers of knowledge. There is demand for experts for every industry, not the least for the newspaper industry. The Universities can help very considerably the development of the newspaper industry by turning out experts of the type that the newspapers require.

QUESTION OF TEACHERS.

Regarding the question of teachers, there is some difficulty. Indeed there are journalists exercising their profession, who are quite fit to be teachers, but it is feared that such men, busy as they are, will not be available for teaching work. However, it may be hoped that a sufficient number of experienced, professional Journalists will be willing, even at a sacrifice, to help the University to build up this new branch of teaching.

A large number of youngmen are in foreign countries for education and as soon as the Universities here have opened classes of Journalism there will be many eager to be qualified in the foreign Universities and newspaper offices as Journalists to be fit to be teachers and co-operators in the building of a greater Press for India.

PRESS CENSORSHIP.

There are to be sure, impediments that stand in the way of the development of the Press in this country, not the least of which is Press censorship. Censorship had long kept the British Press crippled. The dictatorships in Europe have left the Press in certain countries little freedom. The political factors, one of which is the Press censorship, are a serious menace to be development of the Press in this country as it has been elsewhere.

BRIGHT FUTURE.

However one need not take a pessimistic view of the future of the Press in our country. The spread of education and a rising standard of public taste will overcome every obstacle in the way and the coming days the Journalist are bound to be spacious.

NEED FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL

"Elders" And Government Speak In Sympathy, But Negative The Motion

NEW DELHI, March 7.

Mr P. N. Sapru moved a resolution urging the establishment of an Industrial Council on the lines suggested by the Whitley Commission on Labour. He said that India was becoming slowly industrialised and labour problems were becoming more acute all over the world. The importance of Labour was increasingly felt and therefore, it was essential that Labour Legislation should be speeded up.

Advisory and consultative machinery would help labour, industries and Government in coordinating each other's views in matters of Labour Legislation.

The Whitley Commission itself foresaw that such a council would be able to focus and secure in a permanent way the various economic forces in the country in the evolution of wise, practical and beneficient measures for labour. The organisation should be representative of Employers, Labour and Government and various interests, including those from Indian States.

The Council should meet annually and its venue should be changed every year to different industrial centres. There should be a permanent Secretary-General and a President elected every year. Legislative proposals would be referred to Government for initiation or if necessary be initiated by the Council itself.

Mr. P. C. D. Chari heartily supported the resolution and said that the formation of the Council would enable the Government to ascertain firsthand the position of Labour and the formulation of a really national labour policy for India.

WELL-BEING OF LABOUR

Mr. Hossain Imam further stressed the urgent need of coordinating the viewpoints of Labour and employers for the amelioration of the lot of the workers. Government no doubt brought forward measures for the well-being of Labour but they were not completely in accord with expressed non-official opinion in the country.

Mr. D. G. Mitchell on behalf of Government expressed sympathy with the resolution. He did not deny that the creation of such an Industrial Council would be of very great value but there was no great hurry for it. He quoted the Labour Commission and said that though the Commission saw the possibility of the establishment of an Industrial Council before the introduction of the new constitution, thy were not for its immediate establishment. The situation had considerably changed since their recommendation was made and there was a possibility under the new constitution that Labour would be decentralised. In that case there was the danger that legislation made under autonomous provinces would come into conflict with the Centre. As regards Labour Legislation, Mr. Mitchell quoted the procedure proposed by the Government of India Bill. He said that the creation of such a Council at this stage was not desirable.

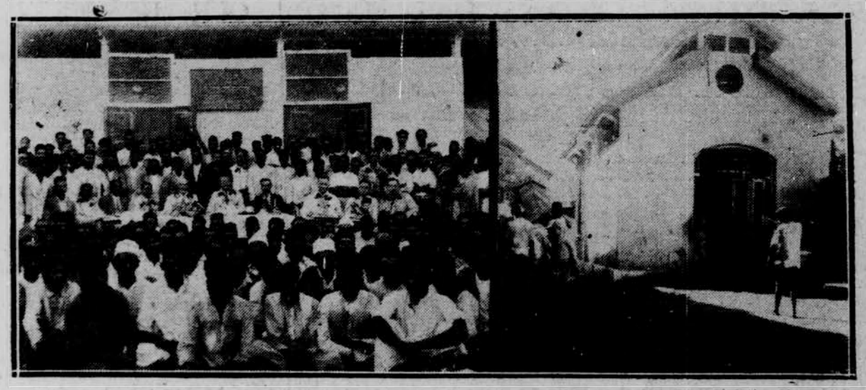
Proceeding Mr. Mitchell stressed that since the Whitley Commission reported Government had been doing everything possible to give effect to those recommndations and already there were several more important queetions under examination such as unregulated factories and question of trade disputes. Therefore, the creation of an Industrial Council might be postponed till these had been done. Again, they were uncertain as to the success of the Council, as it would entirely depend on Provincial Governments in whose hands the working of any legislation enacted would be placed. In view of practical difficulties explained by him he hoped that the mover would not press the resolution.

Mr. Sapru replying said that the new constitution as proposed would be very conservative and he was not sure if it would be possible for the question to be satisfactorily tackled by the new Government. He recommended the creation of an Industrial Council at this stage because it would at least preserve what had already been done.

The Resolution was negatived by 22 against 7 votes. Those who voted against included only one elected member.

The Council adourned till the 13th instant.—A. P.

CANTEEN FOR MILL WORKERS



Right: The Jacob Mill Refreshment Room. Left: A group taken on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Model Restaurant in the Manchester Mill, when Mr. W. Gilligan, Government Labour Officer, was present.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank as on the 1st March 1935.

LIABILITIES

	Rupees.
Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,35,00,000
Public Deposits	6,46,10,000
Other Deposits	75,63,14,000
Sundries	1,12,37,000
Rs.	94,19,11,000

ASSETS

	Rupees
Government Securities	46,31,66,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	9,28,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	2,60,00,000
Loans	6,43,24,000
Cash Credits	17,97,53,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	3,22,66,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	29,68,000
Dead Stock	2,46,27,000
Sundries	40,42,000
Balances with other Banks	17,16,000
	79,37,90,000
Cash	14,81,21,000
Rs.	94,19,11,000

The above balance sheet includes:—

	£
Deposits in London	877,700
Advances and Investments in London	1,518,200
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	131,400

Percentage 17.79
Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent

MEMORANDUM

LIABILITIES

	Rupees.	
Public Deposits	4,49,000	decrease
Other Deposits	1,73,47,000	increase

ASSETS.

	Rupees.	
Bank's Investments	30,01,000	decrease
Loans	97,01,000	increase.
Cash Credits	31,84,000	increase
Bills discounted and purchased	5,23,000	increase
Cash	34,76,000	decrease
Ways and Means advances to the Government of		

CANTEENS FOR SASSOON WORKERS

Novel Welfare Activity By Mill Management

The E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ltd. have undertaken a novel welfare activity in their group of Mills since they opened Canteens for the workers from the beginning of this month.

The tea shops in the mills were previously run by outside contractors. There were frequent complaints against the contractors about the quality and prices of foodstuffs supplied by them. As the contractors were running the tea-shops with the sole idea of profit making, they did not improve by mere threats. In order to meet this situation the Company drove out all the contractors and opened canteens entirely managed and controlled by the Company itself.

In every mill under this group there is now a Company's canteen, where foodstuffs and drinks are prepared under the strict supervision of the Company's officials. There is a 'canteen committee,' consisting of the manager and the heads of the departments, as also some of the representatives of the workers. Wholesome foodstuffs and drinks are served to the operatives at moderate rates. The refreshments are supplied against coupons issued on credit to the workers through the time office. All the profits made by these canteens are returned to the workers by extending the welfare activities in the Mill.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Mar 8

March 11.92—01
April 12.00—03
May 12.09—05

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains.	Arrivals H.M
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Nagpur Express	14 45
Poona Fast Passenger	16 25
Poona Express	19 25
Allahabad Express	20 40
Departures	
Allahabad Express	7 00
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	11 55
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Deccan Queen	17 15
Punjab Mail	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	18 10
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M
No. 8 Up Passenger	5 35
No. 20 Up Delhi Express	6 00
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7 50
*No 4 Up Frontier Mail	8 55
No. 12 Up Passenger	14 50
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No 6 Up Passenger	20 55
Departures from Bombay Central.	H.M
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13 35
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21 15
No 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No. 19 Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7 Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe 9 05

CENTRAL LEGISLATURE FILM GROUP

Executive Formed To Safeguard Indian Industry

NEW DELHI, March 10.

The inaugural meeting of the Film Group of the Central Legislature was held this afternoon, when Members of the Council of State and the Assembly were entertained to tea and an exhibition of foreign elucational films by Mr. K S Hirleker, Secretary of the Motion Picture Society, at the Regal Theatre.

Those present included Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr M S Aney, Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutt, Colonel Gidney, Mr and Mrs. Dewoor, Sir Cowasji and Lady Jehangir, Mr. H P Mody and others.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, who was proposed to the Chair at the outset explained the objects of the group, which among other things, aimed at promoting the cause of and safeguarding the Indian Film Industry through the Central Legislature by adopting a policy that will really help the interests of Indian Film Producer, Distributor, Exhibitor and the Artist.

HANDICAPS TO INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Mr. Hussain Imam referred to the raising of duties on raw films, cinema machinery and other cinema goods which are acting prejudicially to the development of Indian industry and stressed the need of lowering of the import duties.

Mr. Jadhav, president of the Motion Picture Society, sent a telegram wishing success to the group, which was read out at the meeting.

An Executive of the group was formed at the meeting, which consists of Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, president, Mr. Hussain Imam and Mr. Lahiri Chaudhury, Deputy Presidents, Mr P N Sapru, Sardar Sant Singh, Rao Bahadur M C Rajah, Secretaries.

The majority of the members of the Central Legislature expressed the desire of joining the group.

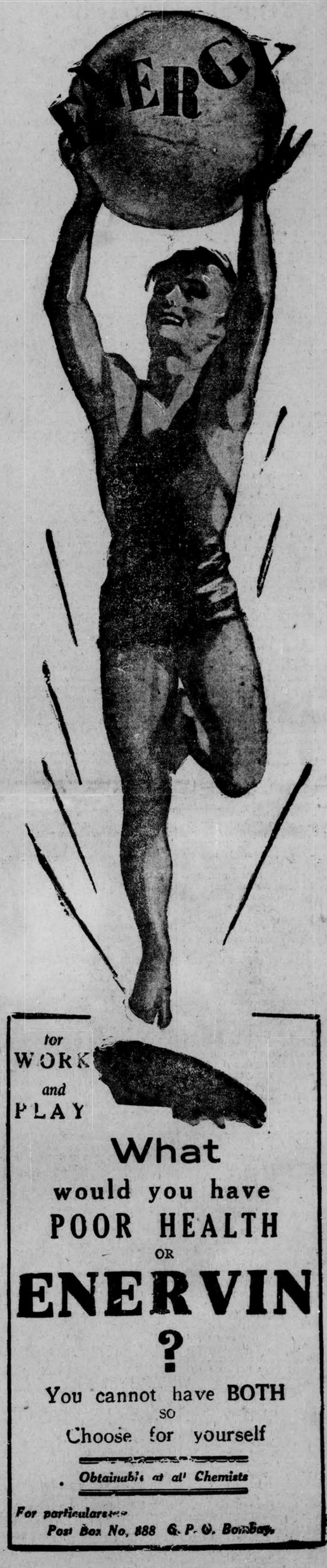
Before the function commenced Mr. K S Hirlekar on behalf of the Motion Picture Society thanked the audience for the kind response to his invitation.

EDUCATING THROUGH FILMS.

Mr. Hirleker explained that one of the objects of the Society was to educate the general public in the utility of films from the social, industrial and educational points of view. The Society with this object in view, was giving free shows of educational films so far received from abroad in various parts of the country. In Poona alone 9,000 students, apart from the public, availed themselves of the exhibition of educational films.

The Society desires, he continued, to convince the public of the utility of cinema as an educative means and to persuade the Government to make its use for education of the masses. In carrying out this object, the Society wanted the sympathies, moral support and active help of the Central Legislature.

Referring to the attitude of the Government towards the film industry, Mr. Hirlekar regretted that the Government have not so far done anything for the indigenous industry, although during the last two-and-half years deputations of the society have waited on the Government. On the contrary, Mr. Hirlekar pointed out, the Government—both Central and Provincial—were creating new fetters by new legislation, which were doing harm to the industry. He sought the help of the film group in promoting the film industry.—United Press.



Stresses And Strains Of Modern Internationalism

NEW YORK COTTON SUPPORTED BY PRICE PEG

Crop Movement In South India Increases

Bombay, March 7.

"A queer thing, money. Especially when it becomes restive.

Following an extended period of comparative calm, those international funds which for years have made the round o fLondon, Paris and New York in an endeavour to avoid the more imminent of currency hazards this week, disturbed by political rumblings, left London state Messrs. Langley and Co.

London did not mind.

New York liked it less.

And Paris let it be known that the Ministry of Finance some time ago had been directed to work out in detail the ramifications of devaluation varying from 5 to 30 per cent.

So that more difficult than ever is it for idle funds to find a capital wherein to rest.

Meanwhile, we see little reason for London to make any effort to hold sterling. The hint from Paris at one end and Mr. Roosevelt at the other are always a potential check to further depreciation. But even it, as yesterday, further weakness again develops and continues to the point where the gold bloc are either forced off or choose to go off the gold standard we do not think that is disaster.

The more optimistic section of American banking opinion is reported to look for international stability quickly to follow divorcement from gold by the gold bloc.

But what is stability?

In the light of the present economic state we would define the only practical stability as "controlled flexibility."

There is no place in the present economic system for the rigidity of the pre-war gold standard.

Under the stresses and strains of modern internationalism the rigid cracks where the more flexible would adjust itself to unequal pressures.

POSITION OF GOLD BLOC

We do not agree with the opinion that the gold bloc going off gold would necessarily lead to a competitive depreciation of currencies. On the contrary, it looks to us as if there would be every chance of free currencies adjusting themselves to an intrinsic relationship and then being successfully controlled.

In any case nothing could be less conducive to permanent stability than sterling placed between the dollar at 4.76 and the franc at 71. For comfort one does not normally sit with one foot on the floor and the other on the ceiling.

Of cotton news, there is little.

More than ever New York has been supported only by the price peg.

Seldom has speculation been at a lower ebb. But from somewhere came long liquidation. Reports blamed disappointed inflationists. They were probably correct.

Washington for some time has been for Washington, strangely lacking in ideas. But it is difficult to build up a Recovery Programme when opponents persistently attack the foundation. And an announcement regarding a new crop policy is probably being delayed mostly by the doubt cast on the legality of the whole scheme. We have troubles of our own. But we think probably Mr. Roosevelt has more.

We do not like the look of American markets and would leave them alone until more is known of the Government's probable intentions.

PEACE IN BOMBAY

Comparative peace has continued to rule in Bombay.

The widening in the difference between Oomras and Broach brought in a demand for Oomras from Japan but on a slight hardening in the contract the demand tapered off.

That really is the position. At a price there is an export demand for shorter stapled Indian cotton. But the moment the price hardens the demand stops.

Then why should anyone wish to squeeze Broach? Broach styles even in easier markets do not make contact with export inquiry.

The market still thinks the April-May contract will be squeezed. We prefer to remember that majority opinions are generally already in the price.

Crop movement in the South of India is now increasing and we think the following estimates from our own agents in the principal stations might be of interest:—

WESTERNS.

	Last year	This year
Adoni	52,000	30,000
Bellary	36,500	25,000
Guntakal	13,600	5,000
Raichur	32,000	30,000
Bijapur	32,000	26,300
Bagalkote	18,100	20,000

COMPTA AND SANGLI

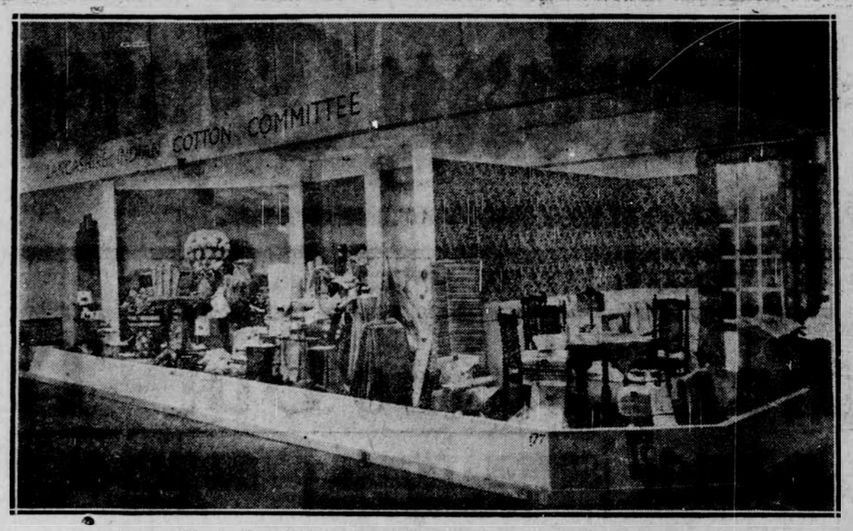
	Last year	This year
Hubli	60,000	45,000
Gadag	45,000	30,000
Sangli	44,500	47,500

CAMBODIA (TIRUPUR DISTRICT)

Last year	This year
150,000	110,000

Most of the above figures show a probable decrease on last year. But crop killing this season has become a habit. The quality both of Comptas and Westerns is excellent and as a rule quality and quantity go together. An upward revision of these estimates later in the season would not surprise us.

With the Broach basis easier and an almost complete absence of demand for cotton based on the April/May contract we are against the market and on any advances prefer sales."



Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee's stand at the British Industries Fair.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, March 8.

	Season to date	This week	Corresponding Season 1933/34	Corresponding Week 134
Total in sight (excluding linters)	6,984	94	10,124	91 bales
Forwarded to American Mills including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	3,283	106	3,848	100 "
Erports from U.S. Ports	3,465	97	5,789	134 "
Of which to Japan	1,195	10	1,364	22 "
Of which to China	88	13	211	6 "
Of which to Great Britain	561	21	99	13 "
Of which to Germany	289	8	1,127	30 "
Stock at New York	—	24	—	84 "
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	2,509	—	3,285 "
Stock at U.S Interior Towns	—	601	—	1,708 "
World's Visible Supply	—	7,834	—	10,054 "
Of which American Cotton	—	5,809	—	7,675 "
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding linters)	6,493	185	9,002	295 "
Receipts at U.S. Ports	3,970	36	6,551	67 "

N.B. All figures are in thousands.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Mar. 9.

In full-pressed Bales.	Since 1st September. Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	1,421	175,274
Central India	1,087	61,513
Barsi and Nagar	300	76,367
Hyderabad-Gaorani	336	30,529
Berar	2,577	254,760
Central Provinces	424	60,231
Total Oomras	6,145	658,614
Dholera	360	99,571
N.-W. Provinces	...	27,775
Rajputana	60	14,294
Sind-Punjab	1,199	245,432
Broach	878	60,954
Coompta and Dharwar	27	32,301
Westerns-Northerns	...	24,150
Cocoanada	...	105
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	100	29,326
Persian	...	2,350
American	3,336	12,610
Egyptian and African	872	137,126
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	104
Total	13,477	1,345,015

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 7th March.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	1,700	265,448
Japan and China	1,950	573,851
Coast Ports	...	16,136
Up-country by Rail	...	114,538
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	20,259
Total	3,950	930,232

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Mar. 9.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M. G Bengal.—				
U. P.	145	140	136	133
Panjab	145	140	136	133
Rajputana	148	142	137	134
Oomra No. 3	225	222	219	215
C. P. No. 1	243	240	237	233
C. P. No. 2	233	230	227	223
Broach No. 2	254	250	246	241

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

P. P. Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date		
8-3-35	3970000	6551000
Receipts Yesterday		
8-3-35	7000	17000
Exports to date		
8-3-35	3465000	5789000
Stock at Ports		
8-3-35	2509000	3285000
Stock Interior Towns		
8-3-35	601000	1708000
Stock Liverpool		
8-3-35	759000	1065000
Visible Supply		
8-3-35	5809000	7675000
Quantity in sight		
8-3-35	6984000	10124000
Quantity out of sight		
8-3-35	6483000	9902000

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Mar. 9.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 30/10; Lowest Rs. 30/8/6; Closing Rs. 31/4

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 40/6; Highest Rs. 41/3; Closing Rs 41/2

Cotton Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 22/5; Lowest Rs. 22/3; Closing Rs. 22/9.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, March 8

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	2
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	18
Electric Bond Common	5
Consolidated Gas	17 1/2
American Tel and Tel	107
Western Union Telg	24
Radio Corporation	4
Chesapeake and Ohio	38
New York Central	13 1/2
Erie R E	8 1/2
Union Pacific R R	88
Great North Pfd	11
National Distillers	26
Distillers Seagram	15
Bethelehem Steel	26
United States Steel	31
Int Nickel of Canada	23
Anoconda Copper Mining	9 1/2
Kennecott Copper	15
International Harvestor	38
Ford Motors of Canada A	28
General Motor	38 3/4
St. Oil of N J	37
Socony	11 3/4
Plymouth Oil	7
Chase Bank	21 1/4
National City Bank	19 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	210
Celanese Corp of Amr	24
National Dairy	16

Total business 3/4 million.

No animation in the market. U. S Steel Corp. working 46 per cent.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, March 8

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £81 1/2

3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan £95 1/2

3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1954/59 £105 1/2

4 pe rcent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 £108 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 £113 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 £117 1/2

5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 £116

5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 £105 7/8

6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 £103

2 1/2 per cent British Consols £35 1/4

3 1/2 per cent Conversion £106 3/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan £105 7/8

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—

Liverpool New York May 134 at Cross Rate 4.78 1/2

Bombay Liverpool:—

Broach A/M 1935 238/8 Liverpool May 1935 6.83 Rs. 38 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York:—

Broach A/M 1935 238/8 New York May 12.28 Rs. 47 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.78 1/2

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Mar. 8.

May 0.96 1/4 plus 1/4c

July 0.90 3/4—

October 0.90 1/4 plus 3/8c

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, Mar. 9.

Gold worth Rs. 1,25,89,298 was exported from Bombay for foreign countries during the week ended March 9.

The s.s. Rajputana which sailed from Bombay for London on Saturday carried gold of the following description: gold worth Rs. 3,02,708 was for Amsterdam optional London, Paris or New York; gold worth Rs. 34,31,564 was for London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam and the rest for London.

Besides this, sovereigns worth Rs. 17,24,121 were also exported.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,23,85,83,141.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LD.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 9th day of March 1935

Broach Fully Good Quality

Vaidas

(B.T.)	April-May 1934-35	July-Aug 1935.
10-30	Rs. 241	237/8
12-30	Rs. 239/12	236/4
India	1,00,00,000	increase
Percentage 17.79		
2-30	Rs. 238	234/12
4-3	Rs. 239/8	236/4

April-May 1934-35 July-August 1935

Highest 241 237/8

Lowest 237/12 234/4

Settlement Rate 239 235

DISPLAY OF PIECE-GOODS MADE FROM INDIAN COTTON

Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee's Exhibition At British Industries Fair

LONDON, Feb. 28.
(By Air Mail).

One of the attractions of direct economic interest to India at the White City Section of the British Industries Fair which closes here to-morrow, is the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee's Stand displaying a remarkable variety of articles manufactured from Indian cotton imported into this country.

The collection of yarns, fabrics, and garments made of Indian cotton in this Stand is interesting alike to spinners, manufacturers, merchants, and the buying public.

The Stand is divided into two parts. In the larger half, against a background reproducing scenes from the Indian cotton fields, the Suez Canal, and the Lancashire Mill area—thus reproducing practically the Committee's slogan "From India to Lancashire"—there are displayed a number of most interesting products made wholly or partly from Indian cotton. In several cases the display begins with the raw cotton and shows the yarns and the cloth at every stage of production. The smaller half of the Stand takes the form of a completely furnished bedroom, in which every item other than hardware and furniture is made from Indian cotton. There are sheets and pillo-slips, curtains, bedspread, gay little cloths for side tables, chair covers, towels, and last but not least, a bathing robe for the absentee occupant. The walls of the bedroom are treated in a novel fashion. There is a white enamelled dado, and the upper part of the wall is covered with a gaily printed cretonne—needless to say, made entirely of Indian cotton—which is stretched taut in panels.

KNITTED UNDERWEAR.

One of the exhibits consists of men's knitted underwear made of yarn which is also exhibited, along with the cotton from which it was spun. It is said to have been found that the coarseness of the fibre on certain types of Indian cotton is an advantage in the production of hosiery, as it creates a spread or cover on the surface of the finished product. For cheap, medium, or heavy-weight cotton hosiery, Indian types therefore have, it is stated, a technical advantage as well as the obvious one of price.

Those who associate fineness of yarn with dress goods, it is pointed out, will be specially interested to observe the attractive finish which can now be imparted to cloth manufactured from very low counts which, though a very cheap article, rivals in attractiveness many finer products.

Other exhibits show how fairly coarse yarns made from Indian cotton can be utilised to produce an appearance resembling that of linen goods, which is, for certain uses, very attractive both to the feel and to the eye.

Cloths are shown in which artificial silk has been combined with Indian cotton to produce beautiful furnishing fabrics, suitable for curtains and covers.

Quilts, blankets, towels, and all varieties of furnishing fabrics are shown in good numbers on the Stand.

Sixty thousand yards of cloth made from Indian cotton have been used to drape the Exhibition buildings and transform the drabness of the White City into a series of cheerful and graceful halls and corridors.—R. T.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, March 9.

January	—
March	12.03
May	12.13
July	12.20
Middling Spot	12.34

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, March 8

Spot silver prices were raised by 3/8 cents to 58 3/4 cents.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, March 9.

Our Sugar market ruled quiet during the week under review, offtake being on a limited scale. Spot prices on the whole declined by about 3 annas per cwt while February and March to Oct/December shipment prices respectively declined by about 2 and 1/2 to 1 anna per cwt. During the week under review no direct business was placed in the market by any of the Importers owing to the increased disparity between Java and local quotations due to the unfavourable Java Exchange. It is reported that one of the European Importers sold some time back 500 tons of French Crystal Sugar to one of the local merchants at about Rs. 3/13 per cwt. Selling limits of 'Nwas' remained unchanged at F. 3.50. Stocks in Java on the 1st of February were estimated at about 18,61,782 tons.

Indian Sugars: Indian Sugar prices also declined by about 1 1/2 anna per cwt. Cawnpore market is also reported to have ruled weak during the week under review.

Receipts of Deshi Sugar:—

Receipts of Deshi Sugar during the month of February estimated at about 68158 bags.

Arrivals: S S Imeric arrived during the week with about 15938 bags of Java Sugar. S S Hilda is expected to arrive on about the 11th instant with about 10,000 bags of Java Sugar.

Offtake and Stocks: Offtake during the week is estimated at about 12000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 70,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13/4 per cwt

Transhipment Rs. 3/11 per cwt F B H

Shipment February Rs. 3/8 per cwt F B H

Shipment March Rs. 3/10 per cwt F B H

Shipment April/May 3/11/3 per cwt F B H

Shipment June Rs. 3/12/3 per wt F B H

Shipment July/Sept Rs. 3/13/6 per cwt F B H

Shipment Oct/Dec Rs. 3/14/6 per cwt F B H

Deshi Sugars:—

Ready Rs. 13/4 to Rs. 13/6

Tone: Quiet.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Mar. 9

Bengal Superfine	145
Bengal Fine	143
Bengal F.G.	139
Sindh-Punjab Fine	143
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	139
Wardha-Hingt	240
Nagpur Savner	242
Pundhurna	227
Yeotmal	226
Arvi	225
Ellichpur	223
Amraoti-Berar	221
Khamgaon	221/23
Mulkapur	218/20
Khandesh	215/17
Jalna/Sailu	215/17
Burwah Sanavad	222/25
Broach Fine	250
Punjab/American	282
Punjab/American mix	257
Kampala	379
Busoga	377
Jinja	375

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Mar. 9.

	Bales
Khandesh	1,421
Central India	1,087
Barsi-Nugger	300
Hyderabad-Gaorani	336
Berar	2,577
Central Provinces	424
Dholera	360
Rajputana	60
Siud-Punjab	1,199
Broach	878
Compta-Dharwar	27
Tinnivelly and Cambodia	100
Americans	3,336
Egyptians	872
Total Cotton	12,977 cwts.
Wheat	4,965
Linseed	3,352
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	1,137
Gingellyseed	208
Groundnuts	2,925
Castorseed	974
Rice	25,016
Myrabollams	334
Cottonseed	3,959
Gram	720
Joowar	494
Barley	859
Bajree	672
Coal	Tons 1,510

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

Bombay, March 9.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular, unsettling factors being spot house buying. Prices declined on foreign selling.

In the absence of any official statement various unfounded rumours are having effect on cotton prices. Yesterday we were informed of a Bill to authorise the administration to give 15 cents loan to cotton growers but advices received to-day state that there is no prospect of Government loan next season. Thus operators are confounded and are awaiting definite news.

The market was quiet with a limited turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range of 4 points. There was some New Orleans and local selling which was absorbed by trade and spot houses bought May delivery. The market closed at a net decline of 3 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 12.45c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 8 to 2 points. Spot cotton prices lost 2 points at 12.50c. per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at unchanged prices on Friday with May 6.88. Offerings were light with small Bombay selling. Later on there was increased straddle selling from Bombay and disappointing New York met with buying on limits and trade calling. Prices fluctuated within a range of 6 points and finally closed at a decline of 4 to 5 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 7.10d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures markets was quiet and closed at a decline of 4 points. At the close March was quoted 5.95 May 5.96 and July 5.97.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was scattered buying in this section. Sakels futures closed at a decline of one point with spot cotton 8.84. Uppers futures declined one to two points and spot cotton prices closed 4 points lower at 7.75d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

There was light selling in the Alexandria market which in the absence of any important buying resulted in a decline of 2 to 8 points in Sakels futures. Ashmouni futures were quiet and declined 2 points.

PROCESSING TAX

"Meantime it is becoming evident that domestic consumption would be larger if it were not for the mill stone domestic mills are carrying about their neck in the form of the processing tax. Cotton mills in many instances are paying from 9 to 12 per cent. of their total sales values to the Government in processing taxes. Having about abandoned hope of obtaining relief through the Agricultural Department several manufacturers, it is understood, have commenced suits to test the constitutionality of these taxes. Opposition to the taxes probably has been intensified of late as result of the reported influx of Japanese cotton goods on the American markets. These goods have been offered at from one to two cents per yard under comparable goods produced in this country".

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest 12.32 plus 01 (10-26 a.m.)

Lowest 12.27—04 (12-24 p.m.)

Liverpool May highest 6.88 (10-15 a.m.)

Lowest 6.82—16 (11-15 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Bombay active seller of distants. Offtake again mainly against American straddle. Doubt if improvement in sterling will hold.

Liverpool: Decline owing to advance in Dollar exchange and local jobbers being caught 'long'. Sales are being made on orders from Bombay. Prevailing opinion is that the market will not give way much at present.

Liverpool: Small market spoiled by continuous Bombay selling. Bullish in the long run.

New York: Distant months easy on European, New Orleans and local selling. Trade limited buyers on scale. Spot houses bought May.

New York: It is thought that tax free production is likely to be increased by exemption of two-bale producers. Doubt about the continuance of loan on next season's crop. New Orleans selling new crop months.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 9.

May	12.12
July	12.18
October	11.93
December	11.98
January	12.03
Middling Spot	12.30

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, March 9.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard: No. 25:

C and F Calcutta per cwt:

March/April nominal 6/1-1/2.

C and F Bombay per cwt:

March/April nominal 5/10 1/2.

C and F Karachi per cwt:

March/April nominal 5/10-1/2.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, March 9.

	Bales
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	3,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's exports to the Continent	8,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 9.

10-12 a.m. To-day's Quotations Prices

March 1935		6.87
April 1935		6.83
May 1935	6.81	6.80
June 1935		6.77
July 1935	6.75	6.74
August 1935		6.68
September 1935		6.63
October 1935		6.58
November 1935		6.57
December 1935		6.56
January 1936		6.56
February 1936		6.55
Middling Spot		7.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, March 9.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS.	
March 1935	8.51
May 1935	8.48
July 1935	8.46
October 1935	8.42
November 1935	8.41
January 1936	8.41
March 1935	8.41
F.G.F. Spot	8.80

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, March 9.

BROACH (Good Staple):—	
Fully Good	5.89
Fine	6.04
Superfine	6.19
OOMRA (No. 1 Staple):—	
Fine	5.87
Superfine	6.02
Choice	6.17
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.71
Fully Good	3.81
Fine	3.91
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	3.81
Fine	391
Superfine	4.01

LONDON SILVER

London, March 9.

Market:—Steady.

Spot	26-15/16
Forward	27-1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, March 9.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7-7-5-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, March 9.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-9/16 per cent to 0-5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0-11/16 per cent to 0-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-1/4 per cent to 0-1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 0-1/4 per cent to 0-1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 9.

T.T. London on:—	
Berlin	11.72
Amsterdam	6.96-3/4
Brussels	20.24
Madrid	34.56
Milan	56 62
Berne	14.53-1/2
Paris	71.59
Prague	112.93
T.T. London on New York closing rate	4.77-7/8

OILS.

London, March 9.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt. March sellers 21|4-1|2.

Linseed Oils naked London per cwt: May|Aug sellers 21|6.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 9.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels: April sellers 21|4-1|2.

Wheat Barletta Russo Parcels: April sellers 21|9.

South Australian, Parcels: Nominal:

SEEDS.

London, March 9.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton: March sellers £9-3-9.

Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton: March|April sellers £11-3-9.

Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton: March|April sellers £11-12-6.

Rapeseed Toria |Hull|Cont. c.i.f ton: March|April sellers £11-15-0.

Castorseed Bombay c.i.f. ton. March|April sellers £11-12-6.

Cottonseed Bombay: No offers.

LONDON RUBBER

London, March 9.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. Sellers 6-1|8.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, March 9.

Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality): 10-5/8.

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JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has its Head Office in Fort, Bombay.
J11

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The Bombay Chronicle

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JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns in India.
J12

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1935

Relief To Farmers Turns Out To Be A Myth?

Bombay Govt. Confronted With Facts & Figures

BARDOLI'S COMPLAINT

What Is Given With Right Hand Is Taken Away With Left!

Mr. Morarji Desai, Secretary, Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee, writes:—

During the last three days while I was passing through Bardoli Taluka in the course of my tour in Raniparaj villages of Mahuwa and Vyara Talukas I was informed by the peasants of several villages of Bardoli Taluka that the Annawari which was fixed and published in the villages by the Taluka officers before the publication of Government orders regarding the grant of remissions and suspensions in the frost-affected areas is being changed since the publication of these orders in such a way that the Annawari which is now fixed is higher than the Annawari previously fixed and deprives the poor farmers of the benefit which they could get under the Govt. orders.

The information given to me was verified by me by reference to the two sets of notices published by the Mamlatdar in several villages. The whole thing would be better understood by a concrete example.

A TYPICAL EXAMPLE

I would take the village of Pathradia in Bardoli Taluka as a typical example. In this village the Annawari of the following crops was fixed in the first notice published on 14/2/35 as shown by the figures put against them. The changed figures in the second notice are also shown side by side to enable the reader to compare the two figures. Figures for grass are excluded as they are to be excluded according to Government orders.

Crop	First annawari on 14-2-35	Second annawari 8-3-35
Paddy	8 1/4	11
Juwari	8 1/4	11
Cotton	1/8	3
Kathol	5 1/2	9 1/4

It will be seen from these figures that the Annawari of Kharif crops has now been raised with the effect that the average annawari for this village goes above 6 as., while the original was under 3 as. which would give the farmers of this village half remission and half suspension of the current year's Land Revenue.

ONLY ONE REASON

There can be only one reason for this change and that would be to raise the Annawari in such a way that hardly a few villages can get remissions even though very nearly the whole of Bardoli Taluka has lost its cotton and other ravi crops. It is therefore entitled to remissions in some cases upto half the amount and in others, the whole of it.

WHAT IS GOVT.'S INTENTION?

Is it not the intention of Government in publishing these remission and suspension orders to give full advantage of those orders to the poor farmers? If the Government want to give proper and just relief to the frost-affected farmers, the officials concerned ought to be made to realise by Government that the orders in question should be interpreted liberally and that attempts should not be made to defeat the intention of Government by raising the Annawari at this stage. I do not think that anybody can believe that the Kharif crops improved during the last fortnight. The estimate put down earlier was by no means low in any case. In most of the cases, it was higher than what the actual outturn of those crops warranted. It would, therefore, be necessary to examine those rates only with a view to examine cases in which those rates ought to be lowered and not with a view to increase them because, as it is obvious, there are absolutely no grounds or justification for making an increase now.

LIBERAL INTERPRETATION WANTED

I would, therefore, urge upon Government the necessity of issuing a supplementary communique with orders to all District and Taluka Officers to see that the intention of Government should not be defeated in the manner I have described above and that the orders in question should be interpreted liberally. The interests of the farmers will be safeguarded only if an effective voice is given to the representatives of the villages concerned in fixing or reversing the Annawari. It is necessary that the peasants should guard their interests by exposing every case in which injustice is done to them by fixing a higher 'anna' valuation and by bringing it to the notice of higher Authorities.

INDIAN NATIONAL AIR WAYS

Changes In Dacca And Rangoon Services Announced

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

With the approach of the Summer Season, Indian National Airways are revising their present operations and the present time table will come into force from March 15.

The salient points are the reduction of the Dacca service to four days per week, the extension of the Dacca service to Chittagong on two of the four days and the reduction of the Burma Services to one per week, southbound on Tuesday and northbound on Friday, as hitherto.

The Company do not consider that there is anything suggestive of retrogression in their policy of reducing the Dacca services to four days instead of 7 days per week, nor in the restoration of the original Rangoon schedule of one service in each direction only per week.

RANGOON SERVICE

In so far as Rangoon is concerned, the suspension of the duplicate service, which was put on for the cold weather months, will be compensated by the fact that Indian National Airways will be operating the Tuesday Friday services with an eight seater aircraft if the demand warrants it. This service maintains the connection for Burma with the London Calcutta duplicate Empire service.

EXTENSION TO CHITTAGONG

The most important feature of the announcement is the extension of the Dacca service to Chittagong on Mondays and Saturdays. Chittagong has been served in the past by the Rangoon service and, while this will continue to be done, it now has the advantage of a service that returns to Calcutta the same day on two days per week. In other words, Chittagong has been recognised to the extent of having three services per week between Calcutta and Chittagong, in each direction.

This increase in the frequency of the Chittagong services is due to the recent increased patronage of the Rangoon service by passengers travelling between Calcutta and Chittagong.

DACCA SERVICE

That Dacca and Chittagong will now be linked by air on two days a week is also a feature that is likely to meet with the approval of not a few people in the two towns.

The new timings for the Dacca service, now announced, are calculated to facilitate the extension to Assam which it is hoped to bring into operation later this year and to bring the Dacca air mail into Calcutta at a slightly earlier hour.—A.P.

SIKH NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Jaswant Singh's Appeal To Akali Dal And Khalsa Durbar

NO PARTY TO COMMUNALISM

AMRITSAR, March 9.

Sardar Jaswant Singh Jhabalia, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the second session of the Sikh National Conference, has issued the following statement to the Press:—

My attention has been drawn to a statement from Master Tara Singhji published in the press in the course of which he has attempted to create an impression that the Sikh National Conference would be a party conference.

Without going into minor details, I have simply to explain that the conference, as usual, has been called by the Central Akali Dal and the only purpose of doing so is to once more declare the Sikh community's determination that they will never submit to Communal Raj in the Punjab in particular and elsewhere in general.

I wish to announce, as the Chairman of the Reception Committee that no speeches, other than those concerning the Communal Award and the J. P. C. report on which the India Bill has been based, will be allowed in the session of the Conference. Neither I nor Sardar Kharak Singh or Giani Sher Singh have the slightest desire to enter into any sort of party propaganda or permit it in the conference.

I therefore make an earnest appeal to Master Tara Singh and his friends of the Shiromani Akali Dal and Khalsa Durbar to shake off all prejudices and muster strong at the Sikh National Conference.—United Press.

INDIANS IN ADEN

Mr. H. A. Laljee's Appeal To Legislators To Safeguard Their Future

NEW DELHI, March 9.

The future of the Indians in Aden in the event of her separation from India was lucidly and forcibly pressed to the attention of the members of the Central Legislature by Mr. Hossainbhai A Laljee, of Bombay at a tea party given to him at the Council House by Mr. S M Nauman, M L A.

Thanking Mr. Nauman for giving him an opportunity to meet his old friends Mr. Laljee said that one crore of rupees had been sunk in business by Indians in Aden and 700 crores by the Government of India, but no indication has been given in the Joint Select Committee's Report about the future position of the Indians there, who by their enterprise have built up industries and greatly contributed to the development and prosperity of that country.

SIMILAR FATE FOR OTHERS.

In the case of Burma, when separated, the interests of Europeans trading there have been safeguarded but no mention of Indians has been made—Indians whose contribution to the prosperity of Burma stands very high. Mr. Laljee said that he was afraid that Indians in Aden will share the same fate as their compatriots in Zanzibar and other colonies in Africa.

Mr. Laljee appealed to the members not to relax their endeavour to safeguard the interests of their brethren overseas.

Mr. Nauman in introducing Mr. Laljee said that it was due to the latter that the Muslim Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta claims to be controlling 33 per cent. of the salt trade in Bengal.

Among those present were Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mr. Aney, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Akhil Dutt, Sir Gulam Hussann Hidayatulla, the Raja of Amaon and Sir Cowasji.—United Press.

Halide Edib Points Out Road To Freedom

SERVICE & SACRIFICE AS RELIGION

What India Can Learn From Turkish History

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), (By Mail.)

"What I am trying to tell you to-day is to ask you to think, to talk, never to allow outsiders to do them for you.

Nationalist to Nationalist, Communalist to Communalist, let India unite, with no distinctions and differences of religion and culture.

"Do not exclude your sisters. The great future of India cannot be built by you without them."

Thus declared Madame Halide Edib in a forceful address which she delivered on the 6th instant at the Town Hall, under the auspices of the Osmania University. Sir Akbar Hyderi presided.

Vociferous cheers greeted the Turkish lady as she rose to address the gathering on the "Rise and Fall of the Ottoman Empire." After thanking Sir Akbar for his kind words the speaker said:

"It is unfortunate that no critical or constructive history of the Ottoman Empire is available. What has been written is in fragments. Political passions ran so high during the great historical days of the Empire that no correct history could be written. Now that the Empire is buried, we can discuss what it really was. We should study the history of that bygone Empire for the reason that it lasted for more than the Roman Empire. It ruled over a heterogeneous people for more than three hundred years, and during the period, it created world history. The history of the West, as it is to-day, is very much connected with the history of the Ottoman Empire. When this great Empire passed away in 1913, the Turkish aldermen re-established a State occupying a position of honour among the great nations to-day."

ITS UNDYING GLORY.

The undying glory of the Ottoman Empire, continued Madame Halide Edib, consisted in the form of its government, which ruled for over 600 years with stability over many unruly people. It might be that the Turks were great fighters. It was true that her countrymen were fighters, but it was not that, that made them great. No Government can last for more than two hundred years, based on the principle of the sword.

TURKISH IDEALS.

The Turks were a peculiar people. From the early days they felt the urge of independence. They tried ever to make the poor rich. They laid stress on moral value. The spiritual values which the great India monopolised, its great theology, were not the lot of the Turks. The Turks were from the beginning subject to man-made laws and not to God-made laws. It was their sense of moral values that served as a preventive for the dissipation of churches. No superiority of one man over the other was recognised, and this led to the wonderful social Justice of the Turks. The Ottoman Empire was not merely a Turkish and Islamic Power. It comprised many different peoples.

FAILURE OF RELIGION

If the Turks had not got involved in politics it could not have been so bad. Religion in Turkistan, as elsewhere, failed to educate the people properly. Learning continued to be medieval. The Turks opened their eyes and saw a new learning outside, creating a new civilisation. "What really makes a nation is that all should have the same responsibilities, the same opportunities for service and sacrifice and all privileges should be distributed equally. It matters little to what creed or religion, they belong-provided the privileges to suffer and serve shoulder to shoulder be common. The Turks of to-day have separated religion from the State. It has not been done suddenly. But it began in the nineteenth century."

LESSON TO INDIA.

What above all should appeal to India was the question. What made the Turks strong, made them rise up earlier than any other nation of the middle east? They were no better than others, but the realisation came to them early. Purdha was a great evil and the earlier families understood its hindrance. But training was given that a State can only be created when every man, woman and child created it. In the beginning of the nineteenth century Turkey began educating women and making use of them. Opportunities were given to them for service and sacrifice. That was the religion of the Turkish women to-day.

UNITE ONE AND ALL.

In concluding her speech the lecturer said that she did not believe in every country solving its difficulties in the same way as Turkey did. Every country will have to choose an utterly different way, according to its traditions and conditions. "What I am trying to tell you to-day said the speaker is to ask you to think, to talk for yourselves—never allow outsiders to do them for you. Nationalist to nationalist, communalist to communalist, let India unite, with no distinction an' differences of religion and culture. Do not exclude your sisters; the great future of India cannot be built by you without them."

BIHAR'S WELLKNOWN ADMINISTRATOR'

Leader Of Council Unveils Sifton's Portrait

PATNA, March 9.

Hon. Nirsu Narayan Sinha, Leader of the House, in the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, unveiled the portrait of His Excellency Sir James Sifton, Governor of the Province, in the smoking room of the Council Chamber.

Presenting the portrait Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh of Monghyr, the Donor, said His Excellency's regime had been remarkable for the almost personal interest His Excellency had taken for maintenance of cordial relations between landlords and tenants.

Hon. Rajandhari Sinha, the President of the Council, accepting the gift of the portrait on behalf of the Council said the province was proud of having in Sir James such an able sympathetic and far-sighted administrator.

Hon. Nirsu Narayan Sinha, then unveiled the portrait

LATE LORD SINHA

Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, Leader of the Opposition, said His Excellency was a sincere well-wisher of the Province. He requested Raja Raghunandan to present another portrait to perpetuate the memory of the late Lord Sinha, the first Governor of the Province under the Reforms.

The Portrait is painted by Mr. J. A. Lalkaka, the Bombay artist who was selected in 1931 to paint the portrait of His Majesty the King from the original at Windsor Castle for the Viceroy's house at New Delhi.—A. P.

EX-EDITOR IN HANDCUFFS'

Karachi Magistrate Orders Removal

KARACHI, (By Mail).

Charges under Section six of Criminal Law Amendment Act were framed by the Additional First Magistrate against Rijhumal, until recently editor of the "Sansar Samachar", a vernacular daily, in connection with an article published by him in the above paper which, it is alleged, created hatred against Government officials in Larkana District.

The prosecution stated that Rijuhmal in that article alleged that he was arrested and handcuffed in the open court for not attending Larkana Court in a previous case at the instance of officials concerned. It added that Rijhumal on finding that it was not correct retracted the same allegations.

Rijhumal was brought to-day handcuffed in the court when the Additional District Magistrate ordered the handcuffs to be removed.—A.P.

AGRA 'VARSITY MEETING TRAGEDY

Dr. Ganesh Prasad Of Calcutta Collapses And Dies

AGRA, Mar. 10.

Dr. Ganesh Prasad, Hardinge Professor of Mathematics of the Calcutta University, collapsed after making a short speech at the Executive council meeting of the Agra University. He was attended on by Captain Bagchi who declared it was a case of cerebral Haemorrhage, evidently the result of high blood pressure from which Dr. Prasad had been suffering for some time. He was removed to Thomson hospital where he expired. He was Principal of the Hindu College Benares some years ago.—A.P.

LEGAL DISABILITIES OF WOMEN

Agra Women's Conference Reaffirms Karachi Resolutions

ALLAHABAD, March 9.

At the Echo meeting of the All-India Women's Conference, Agra Constituency, to-day Mrs. P. N. Sapru, wife of the Hon'ble Mr P N Sapru, presiding, resolutions passed at the Karachi session were reaffirmed and emphasis was laid on two, namely, one urging the amendment of the Child Marriage Restraint Act and the Children's act, and the other, urging the appointment of a commission to enquire into the whole question, of the Legal disabilities of women.—A.P.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION

Result Of Competitive Exam.

NEW DELHI, March 9

As a result of the competitive examination held by the Public Service Commission in November 1934 the under-mentioned persons have been selected for appointment in the Indian Railway Service of Engineers subject to their being declared physically fit by a Medical Board:—

1. Badri Nath Mengi, B.A.C.E. (Hons).
2. Dina Nath Chopra C.E.
3. Afzal Ali Shah, B.A.C.E. (Hons).—United Press.

RAJEN BABU TO OPEN

A. I. Swadeshi Exhibition At Jubbulpore

(From A Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, Mar 9.

The arrangements to hold an All-India Swadeshi Exhibition the opening ceremony of which is to be performed by Babu Rajendra Prasad are progressing rapidly.

An extensive pandal is being erected as there is a great demand for stalls. Various entertainments are being provided and in the same pandal the sessions of All-India Agarwal Sabha, All-India Musical Conference. Women's Conference, Youths' Conference, Peasants' and Workers' Conference will be held.

Mrs. Kamala Devi Chattopadhyaya has been invited to preside at the Peasants' and Workers' Conference.

Madras Governor Tours Ceded Districts

GOOTY, March 9.

The Governor, accompanied by his Private Secretary, arrived here this morning on a tour of the famine-affected areas in the Ceded Districts.—A.P.

Airmail News

KARACHI, Mar. 10.

Airmail from Australia arrived here at 8-20 a.m. and left for Croydon at 9-40 a.m.

The Lahore airmail arrived at 8-10 a.m.—A.P.

B. I. S. N. STEAMER RUNS AGROUND

CALCUTTA, March 10.

The BISN steamer "Mulbera" ran aground in the river Hooghly, a short distance down Budge Budge, while going out to sea yesterday noon. There were 145 passengers for Marseilles and London 12 for Madras and 6 for Colombo. It is stated that while negotiating a bend after passing Budge Budge the vessel stuck fast. The Port Commissioner's tugs were sent to her assistance and, it is hoped, to get her afloat with high tide this morning.—A.P.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.